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**ADEN PROTECTORATE. 16 June**—It was announced that ten persons, including two British officers, had been killed in an ambush on a convoy in the Western Aden Protectorate on 15 June.

**21 June**—Reports reaching Cairo said that Arab tribesmen had cut off 500 British-led troops in the hills near Mawla Matar in the Eastern Protectorate. The trouble arose from complaints of Marashaid tribal camel drivers that lorries were depriving them of their share of supplies carried between Mukalla and the Wadi Hadramut.

**28 June**—Relief troops of the Mukalla provincial government supported by R.A.F. aircraft from Aden engaged the rebel tribesmen near Mawla Matar. Some of them fled and the rest surrendered.

**30 June**—The C.-in-C., British Middle East Land Forces, and the C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force, flew to Aden from Cyprus.

**1 July**—It was announced that military reinforcements were being flown into Aden as a precautionary measure.

**AFGHANISTAN. 28 June—Afghan-Soviet Agreement.** An agreement was signed in Moscow giving Afghanistan transit rights for goods through Russia for five years.

**ALBANIA. 24 June—Ministerial Changes.** *Tass* reported that Mr Jakova, deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Spahiu, Minister of Education and Culture, had been relieved of their posts for inefficiency and succeeded by Mr Theodosi, former Minister of Industry and Mines, and Mr Alia.

**3 July—Greece.** It was learnt that the Foreign Minister, in a message to Greece through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, had expressed Albania's desire to establish normal diplomatic and good neighbourly relations. The message dissociated the Albanian people from the support given by the Albanian 'quisling authorities' to the Italian Fascist attack on Greece in 1940.

**ALGERIA. 17 June**—One person was killed and four or five wounded in terrorist attacks in Philippeville in Northern Constantine. Heavy material damage, including crop-burning, was also caused. Sixty-four arrests were made and a curfew imposed.

**18 June**—Outside Batna in the Aurès, a French landowner and his son were killed.

A ban on smoking and drinking in European cafés, which had been imposed by Muslims in Constantine, spread to Algiers.

A large-scale operation led by French parachutists in Constantine resulted in the arrest of forty-six terrorists. One parachutist was killed and three wounded.

**21 June**—French Prime Minister on policy in Algeria (*see France*).

The Constantine military court sentenced two persons to death for terrorism, one to hard labour for life, and seven others to terms ranging from five to twenty years. Eight were sentenced to death *in absentia*, and two were acquitted.

**24 June**—A combined anti-terrorist operation by aircraft, naval

vessels, commandos, and parachute troops was begun along a 100-mile sector from Collo to Bone. First results reported were seven rebels killed and hundreds of suspects arrested.

At the same time police carried out intensive raids and made hundreds of arrests in a number of cities including Algiers, Constantine, Philippeville, and Bone. Among those arrested was Dr Lamine Debaghine, a former member of the National Assembly and a well-known nationalist leader.

**26 June**—A number of terrorist attacks caused the deaths of five people.

**29 June**—French parliamentary mission's report on Algeria (*see France*).

**1 July**—In terrorist incidents in Philippeville, Constantine, and Jemappes eight persons were wounded, one seriously.

**3 July**—Three outlaws were killed in a clash with French troops near Tebessa and seven in a battle south of Constantine. In the Kabyle country a Muslim auxiliary was killed at Port Gueydon and two were wounded near Michelet.

In two outlying districts of Constantine 2,700 suspects were detained for identification.

**5 July**—It was announced that sixteen rebels had been killed in the past two days and a band of sixteen captured in the Kabyle region. Roland Ivanetz, secretary of the Communist Party in Oran, had been arrested.

**ARGENTINA. 16 June—Action by Vatican.** The Vatican excommunicated all those involved in the recent 'crimes' against the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in Argentina and in the use of violence against ecclesiastical personages.

**Naval Revolt.** A revolt by naval units against the Perón regime broke out in Buenos Aires. Naval and jet aircraft raided the city for five hours causing heavy casualties. Eight bombs fell on Government House, destroying the middle of the building. On the ground, machine-gun fire developed between Government House and the Ministry of Marine, the insurgents' H.Q. An insurgent radio announced that the three armed services were taking over the Government 'together with the people' in order 'to restore the democratic movement which had been smothered by the present Government'. Later in the day the Army, which remained loyal to the Government, gained control of the centre of the city and captured the naval air base at Punta del Indio, eighty miles away, and the Ezeiza and Moron airports. Sailors in the Ministry of Marine surrendered.

In a broadcast in the evening, President Perón said the revolt had failed and the situation was under control.

About forty rebel aircraft were reported to have arrived in Uruguay.

**Burning of Churches.** Many of the best known and most valuable churches in Argentina were burnt down in reprisal for the rebellion, and the General Confederation of Labour ordered workers to stop work for twenty-four hours in memory of the victims of the revolt.

**Argentina** (*continued*)

**17 June**—President Perón proclaimed a state of siege. In a broadcast he again claimed that the revolt was over. He blamed Communists for the damage done to churches and said the Government would prevent any further 'depredations'. Declaring that he was himself a Catholic and that the Government were not fighting religion, he urged the people to await the result of the forthcoming referendum on disestablishment.

The Government announced that severe measures had been taken against Communists who had taken advantage of the revolt to commit crimes in several parts of the capital.

Rear-Admiral Olivieri, the Navy Minister, who was reported to have vanished since the revolt, was replaced by Rear-Admiral Cornes.

According to a federal police announcement, the casualties in the previous day's bombing and street fighting in Buenos Aires were 156 killed and 846 wounded, 96 seriously. Unofficial reports gave the figures as between 200 and 350 dead and about 1,000 wounded.

The Uruguayan Government announced that it was ready to return to Argentina the aircraft and weapons of rebels who had sought refuge.

**18 June**—Roman Catholic sources reported that all priests held by the authorities had been released. Some had been in prison since May.

President Perón, speaking at the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labour, said that he believed he represented the will of the Argentine people, but he was ready to submit himself to 'free elections under the control of whoever may want to control them and with absolute freedom for all. We shall see whether the Argentine people fail to support me.' He praised the Army's loyalty.

**19 June**—The Supreme Defence Council named Admiral Olivieri and Admirals Calderon and Gargiolo of the Marine Corps as the leaders of the revolt. It was understood that the first two were under arrest and that Admiral Gargiolo had committed suicide.

General Lucero, Minister of the Army, who described himself as 'Commander-in-Chief of the forces of repression' and said he was acting according to the wishes of President Perón, announced that he would suppress all attempts to disturb the peace.

A message was sent to the Senate transferring control over religious bodies from the Foreign Ministry to the Minister of the Interior.

The Army command announced that the situation throughout the country was rapidly returning to normal.

More than 800 naval men captured in the Ministry of Marine were sent to the national penitentiary.

General Lucero announced that all Argentines who wished to attend mass might do so and he pledged the protection of the Army.

**20 June**—A combined forces communiqué stated that the Navy was completely loyal except for the few units which had taken part in the unsuccessful revolt. The separate commands of the Marines and Fleet Air Arm—the disloyal sections—had been brought under naval operations command.

**21 June**—Twenty priests were released from gaol, while about fifty members of the opposition party were arrested.



Statements by Argentine officers detained in Montevideo, Uruguay, revealed that the rebel movement first took root in the Ministry of Marine in February and was inspired partly by fear that President Perón's policies would give rise to Communism and partly by his mounting anti-Catholic campaign. The plan was for a mixed civil-military junta to take over power and for free elections to be organized after eighteen months. The officers claimed that almost all the Navy and about half the other armed forces supported the plan. They said it failed because of 'disastrous mistakes'.

**22 June**—The Government announced that political prisoners arrested during and since the revolt were being released. They included Señor Larralde, leader of the Radical Party.

A number of persons were arrested for spreading false rumours.

**23 June**—The Cabinet resigned so as to enable President Perón to reorganize the Ministry.

President Perón, in a broadcast, said that the conspiracy was hatched in November 1954 for a military revolt supported by the Democratic Union and was later joined by some clericals. The aim was to murder the President. After attacking defenceless citizens the rebels had fled to Uruguay. In the provinces nothing had happened.

**27 June**—The Government lifted the censorship of outgoing press dispatches imposed at the time of the revolt of 16 June.

Nineteen out of twenty-three leaders of the opposition Radical Party, who had been under arrest since 16 June, were released.

**Antarctic.** The Army announced that personnel at the military base at Hope Bay in 'Argentine Antarctica' had inaugurated a new refuge which would 'strengthen Argentina's undisputed sovereignty in that Antarctic sector'.

The last of a number of Catholics detained after the disorders on 12 June were released.

**28 June—Labour Leader's Resignation.** Señor Vuletich, Secretary-General of the Argentine General Confederation of Labour, who was prominent in leading the campaign among workers against the Roman Catholic Church, handed in his resignation.

The police announced the discovery at Eva Perón of 'a Communist plot' to create alarm through the distribution of leaflets, especially in churches. Five men had been arrested.

**29 June**—The State radio announced the lifting of the state of siege and the suppression of the command of the forces of repression of the revolt.

**30 June**—It was announced that the Buenos Aires police had closed the independent newspaper *El Liberal* in Balcarce leaving the town without newspapers.

**Government Changes.** The State radio announced the resignations of four Ministers and their replacement by the following: *Interior and Justice*, Dr Albrieu (in place of Señor Borlenghi); *Education*, Dr Anglada; *Transport*, Señor Iturbé; *Agriculture and Livestock*, Señor Castiglione (in place of Señor Hogan).

The resignation, for health reasons, of Señor Vuletich, Secretary-

**Argentina** (*continued*)

General of the General Confederation of Labour, and his replacement by Señor de Pietro was also officially announced.

**2 July**—Dr Remorino, Foreign Minister, received the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Marco Zanim, and also held talks with other Roman Catholic dignitaries.

Thousands of Roman Catholics attended the first Mass held in the cathedral of Buenos Aires since the desecration of the Communists.

**3 July**—The Primate of Argentina called on the clergy, religious bodies, and the faithful 'to occupy the first line in the pacification of spirits'.

**4 July**—Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration of school girls at Córdoba who had gone on strike in protest against the expulsion of their headmistress by the Minister of Education. Several of the girls were reported injured and a number of persons were arrested.

Vatican sources confirmed that as a result of a truce between the Vatican and the Government Mgr. Tato, Auxiliary Bishop and Vicar General of Buenos Aires, and Mgr. Novoa, Assessor of the same diocese, would return to Buenos Aires. They were expelled in June.

**5 July**—In a broadcast from Government House President Perón appealed to his followers to accept a truce in the party struggle.

Señor Apold, Under-Secretary of Information of the Presidency, who had the rank of a Minister, resigned on grounds of health. He was considered to have been responsible for stringent measures against the press in recent years. Señor Leon Bouche, a journalist, was appointed to succeed him.

The Government of the province of Buenos Aires allowed the re-appearance of six newspapers recently closed down.

Eight Radical leaders and eleven Roman Catholics arrested on the day of the rising were released.

**ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS.** **4 July**—After a four-day conference in Strasbourg the Assembly passed a resolution stating that any international agreement or European collective security pact that might be made before the liberation of the peoples of eastern and central Europe 'would risk further aggravating the tension which afflicts Europe'. Consequently the problem of liberation should be raised at Geneva and 'indissolubly linked' with a settlement.

The Assembly consisted of exiled representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, including Mr Ripka, former Czech Foreign Minister, Mr Mikolajczyk, former Polish Prime Minister, and Mr Gafenco, former Rumanian Foreign Minister. Its headquarters were in New York.

**AUSTRALIA. 18 June—Victoria Election.** The General Election in Victoria resulted in a victory for the Liberal Party, which, with Country Party support, obtained a majority of three in the Legislative Council. All eleven minority Labour candidates were defeated and all the former majority Labour members were re-elected.

**AUSTRIA. 20 June—Soviet Prison Camps.** A group of Austrian prisoners, 183 men and one woman, returned home after repatriation from the Soviet Union. Several claimed to have knowledge of mutinies which had taken place at prison camps at Vorkuta and at Inta, where, they said, the rising was led by Russian prisoners, among them 'several generals and former diplomats'. But the conspiracy had been betrayed and the mutiny crushed in a short time. There had also been a revolt in 1952 at Norilsk, near the mouth of the Yenise river, when 30,000 prisoners had stopped work in protest against bad treatment. In suppressing the strike the authorities had killed 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. It was agreed that conditions in the camps had improved radically after 1953. Living standards in the Urals and Siberia were described by several prisoners as 'very low'.

**22 June—Germany.** The People's Party and the Socialist Party both issued statements deploring remarks reported to have been made the day before by Dr Adenauer when speaking of the Austrian State treaty terms concerning German assets in Austria. One of the criticized remarks was that nowhere was Hitler given a greater welcome than in Vienna.

**26 June—India.** Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Vienna for a two-day visit.

**BELGIUM. 20 June—Belgian—U.S. Atomic Agreement.** The text of the agreement signed on 15 June for co-operation on the civil uses of atomic energy was published. It provided that the contracts between the American-British combined development agency and the African Metals Corporation (concluded during the war for deliveries of uranium ore from the Belgian Congo to America and Britain) should remain in force until the date of expiration, and also that Belgium should keep 90 per cent of her uranium production at the disposal of the combined agency in 1956 and 1957 and 75 per cent during the three following years. Belgium would receive the same details on civil uses of atomic energy and materials on the same favourable terms as provided to any other important supplier of uranium, Canada excepted.

**2 July—**Fifteen people were injured and forty-eight arrested when Roman Catholics and Socialists clashed in Liège as a result of opposition over the Schools Bill.

**BRITISH HONDURAS. 17 June—**Agreement for U.S. technical aid (*see United States*).

**BURMA. 16 June—**Visit of Prime Minister to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

**24 June—**Prime Minister's visit to United States (*see United States*).

**1 July—**Prime Minister on foreign policy (*see United States*).

**2 July—**Prime Minister's talks in Washington (*see United States*).

**CANADA. 30 June—Sale of Wheat to Poland.** It was learned that Poland was negotiating to buy about 10 m. bushels of Canadian wheat at

**Canada** (*continued*)

current prices under a bank loan to be guaranteed by the Canadian Government.

**1 July**—The Opposition sharply criticized the Government's decision to underwrite the wheat transaction with Poland. The Prime Minister admitted that the Government held no Polish assets in the event of the loan not being repaid, but expected the Poles to honour their obligation.

**CHILE. 21 June—Antarctic.** The Government published a decree claiming as Chilean territory all islands, reefs, and glaciers bounded by longitude 53 west and 90 west in 'the Chilean antarctic territory' (i.e. including much of the Falkland Islands Dependencies disputed with Britain). The decree ordered the registration of all firearms, munitions, and explosives within ninety days.

**3 July**—A bomb exploded in Santiago causing no casualties but considerable damage to the premises of the anti-Government Liberal newspaper *El Debate*.

A strike of about 60,000 State transport, postal, and telegraph workers was called off after President Ibañez had promised to send a Bill to Congress to satisfy all the strikers' claims.

**5 July**—Following a repudiation of the transport settlement by the workers and a continuation of the strikes, tanks and armoured cars patrolled the streets of Santiago as a precaution against possible disorders.

**CHINA. 18 June—Request for Repatriation by U.N. Personnel.** The Chinese Red Cross announced that five out of a total of twenty-two former United Nations servicemen, who had refused repatriation at the time of the Korean armistice, had requested permission to return home and would be allowed to do so. Three were American and two Belgian.

**19 June—Nationalist Hostilities.** The New China News Agency said that Chinese Nationalist aircraft, ships, and artillery had 'increased their harassing activity along the Fukien coastal area'.

**20 June—Arrests.** Peking Radio reported the arrest of a number of 'counter revolutionaries' in Kirin province, north-east China.

**Payment in Goods.** Peking Radio reported an announcement by the State Council that from 1 July civil servants would be paid their salaries in food, clothing, housing, and other necessities instead of money. Government employees who might suffer from the change would be given cash subsidies from welfare funds.

Forced 'confessions' of U.S. airmen (*see United States*).

**21 June—Economy Campaign.** The New China News Agency reported that Li Fu-Chun, Vice-Premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, had announced on 13 June a rigorous economy campaign in Government expenditure.

**24 June—Sentences.** Peking Radio announced that twenty-three people had been sentenced to death or imprisonment in Shantung on charges of spying and sabotage for the Chinese Nationalists.

**26 June—Visit of Ho Chi-minh.** Ho Chi-minh, president of North Vietnam, arrived in Peking.

At a dinner held in Ho Chi-minh's honour, Chou En-lai, Prime Minister, accused 'American aggressive circles' of stepping up the training and equipping of Ngo Dinh Diem's troops in South Vietnam and of sabotaging consultations on the general elections in Vietnam. He also said that in signing a military aid agreement with Cambodia and in seeking to sign one with Laos the United States was violating the Geneva agreements and endangering peace in Indo-China.

Ho Chi-minh appealed to the signatories of the Indo-China armistice agreement to work for the unification of Vietnam by free elections in 1956.

**27 June—Attack on Chinese Nationalist air liner** (*see Formosa*).

**28 June—Japanese cancellation of import contract** (*see Japan*).

**30 June—Executions.** Reports reached Hong Kong of the execution of five persons for counter-revolutionary activities in Kwangsi province.

**1 July—Korean Prisoners.** Peking Radio said that the five United Nations Korean war prisoners who went to Communist China after refusing repatriation and had since asked to be returned to the West, had been placed under police surveillance in Peking because of 'rowdy behaviour'. It alleged that one of them had pretended to commit suicide by slashing his skin with a knife and had then taken pictures of his cuts and had said he would use them after he left China as evidence of maltreatment in China. The radio said the men would be freed as soon as consultations with the Indian Red Cross were concluded.

**3 July—Counter-Revolutionary Activities.** Communist Chinese press reports stated that nine men had been executed and others sentenced to imprisonment on charges of counter-revolutionary activities for Nationalist China. A further sixty-five counter-revolutionaries had been rounded up in Shanghai and Manchuria.

**5 July—Industrialization.** The report on the 1952-7 five-year plan was presented to the National People's Congress. It claimed that State industrial output had increased on the average by 100 per cent since 1952, and it indicated that 55 per cent of national expenditure was going into industrialization, including projects for fifteen new hydro-electric power stations.

**6 July—Budget.** Mr Li Hsien-nien, Finance Minister, told the National People's Congress that the keynote of the 1955 budget was the accumulation of capital for economic construction, especially in heavy industry. Revenue would be 31,192,520,000 yuan (about £4,456 m.) and expenditure 29,736,720,000 yuan (about £4,248 m.). National defence would take 24·19 per cent of the total revenue, an increase over the previous year.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 4 July—**The Committee of Ministers met in Strasbourg.

**5 July—**A conference of the Consultative Assembly opened in Strasbourg.

**6 July—**Addressing the Consultative Assembly, Mr Macmillan,

**Council of Europe** (*continued*)

British Foreign Secretary, spoke of the 'extraordinary success' already achieved in 'making Europe' and emphasized the importance of the Council as a forum. He repeated Mr Butler's pledge that the British Government were determined to ensure that neighbourly co-operation should not cease as convertibility came closer. Speaking of the forthcoming Geneva conference, he said that the Powers should not arrogate to themselves the authority to settle the affairs of Europe or the world. They 'must act as trustees and not as principals'. If they were to make the most of the opportunities they would need 'to learn a certain flexibility of manoeuvre', but it was vital to guard against premature relaxation of precautions. He concluded with the suggestion that the Council might perhaps be too exclusive, and that Yugoslavia, which had an observer at O.E.E.C., might be considered for membership.

M. Pinay, French Foreign Minister, also stated that the western Powers would not be going to the Geneva conference to make bargains about Europe or behind the back of Europe. They would not allow European cohesion to be called into question, for the union of Europe was the best trump in the western hand. It might perhaps come to pass 'that eastern Europe might ally itself with us'. The organization of western Europe was, he declared, 'an open union'.

Herr Von Brentano, Federal German Foreign Minister, reaffirmed his Government's adherence to the conclusions of the Messina conference.

**CYPRUS. 19 June**—Bombs exploded in Nicosia and Famagusta in British-owned bars frequented by service men. They caused damage but no casualties.

**21 June**—In further bomb incidents in Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol one person, a Greek, was killed and fifteen, including fourteen Turks, were injured. A divisional police headquarters was severely damaged. Precautionary measures were tightened up and police leave cancelled.

Leaders of the Turkish community sent cables of protest to the British and Turkish Prime Ministers alleging tolerance and negligence on the part of the Cyprus Government.

**22 June**—Further bomb incidents occurred, five of them in houses occupied by British Army officers. A British service man was seriously injured.

**23 June**—Police at Larnaca used tear gas to disperse demonstrators outside barricades near the court room where five Greek youths received sentences of three to nine years' imprisonment for preparing to overthrow the Government by force.

**24 June**—In view of the situation the Governor and heads of departments decided to postpone their annual summer move from Nicosia to the hill resort of Troodos.

**Turkish Message to United Nations.** Dr Kutchuk, Secretary-General of the Turkish National Party, said in a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, that no one except a limited



number of fanatics wanted *enosis*. If Britain abandoned Cyprus the former owner, Turkey, would step in. 'To support union with Greece means war in the Middle East and the ultimate triumph of Communism.'

**26 June**—An attempt by four terrorists to raid a police station at Argos was discovered by the police who fired on the men and put them to flight.

**27 June**—British protest to Greece *re* inflammatory broadcasts to Cyprus (*see Greece*).

**28 June**—Leaflets signed by the E.O.K.A. terrorist organization were distributed secretly in Famagusta warning Government officials against enrolling in the special constabulary.

**30 June**—British Government's invitation to Greece and Turkey to conference on eastern Mediterranean (*see Great Britain*).

A young Greek Cypriot who had been found with a bomb in his pocket was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

**1 July**—Archbishop Makarios issued a statement on the British proposal for Anglo-Greek-Turkish talks which he described as an advance on Britain's former negative attitude. He regretted, however, the inclusion of Turkey, and said the exclusion of Cypriots was inconceivable. The Cypriots' case remained one of self-determination and could be dealt with and settled only on that basis.

**6 July**—British statement on disorders (*see Great Britain*).

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 30 June**—The central committee of the Communist Party ended a two-day session with the passing of resolutions calling for increased food production, mainly by setting up new collective farms; approving the agricultural plan for 1955; and noting the recent Bucharest meeting at which Rumanian, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak leaders had been informed of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks. On the last point the central committee welcomed the Soviet-Yugoslav declaration saying they believed it would lead to sincere and friendly co-operation between the Yugoslav and Socialist camps.

**6 July—Slovakia.** The Government announced several changes in the Board of Commissioners for Slovakia, including the removal (to another post) of Mr Hojc, the commissioner of manpower, the appointment of a new commissioner for light industry, Mr Hrusovsky, and a reshuffling of other posts.

**EGYPT. 17 June**—Israeli proposals for Gaza border (*see Israel*).

**18 June—Border Tension.** The Government refused an Israeli proposal for a meeting of Ambassadors or Chiefs of Staff to discuss measures to ease tension in the Gaza area. A War Ministry official said that Egypt considered the Mixed Armistice Commission was adequate to handle the matter.

**19 June**—Israeli border incident (*see Israel*).

**25 June**—Border incident (*see Israel*).

**26 June**—Egyptian rejection of U.N. proposal for high-level talks (*see United Nations*).

**Egypt (continued)**

**28 June—Budget.** The Cabinet approved the estimates for 1955-6, with expenditure at the record figure of £E315,259,572. The budget was balanced with a 'carry over' of £E12 m. from the previous year.

**Egyptian-Israeli Talks.** Talks between Egyptian and Israeli representatives began in the Gaza area on means of reducing tension on the demarcation line. General Burns, head of the United Nations truce supervisory organization, presided.

**3 July—Shelling of British Ship.** The British ship *Anshun* was fired on by Egyptian shore batteries near Ras Muhammed at the southern tip of the Sinai peninsular. She was holed above the waterline but there were no casualties.

**5 July—**An Egyptian spokesman denied that the *Anshun* had been damaged by Egyptian shore batteries and said the batteries fired two warning shots to compel the ship to stop but neither shot hit her.

**6 July—British Protest.** A Note was received from the British Government protesting against the shelling of the British ship *Anshun* by Egyptian shore batteries on 2 July. It described the action as an unwarranted interference with a merchant ship on its lawful business, asked for a full explanation, and demanded that the clearest instructions be given to the batteries to ensure that such incidents would not recur. It also reserved the right to demand compensation. The protest was based on two separate grounds: first the non-recognition of Egypt's right to enforce a blockade of Israel, and, secondly, the action of the Egyptian batteries in firing upon unarmed vessels.

The British Embassy revealed that a similar incident had occurred on 10 April, and had also led to a Note of protest. On that occasion the British ship *Argobec*, carrying grain from Aden to Aqaba, had been fired on but later allowed to proceed. She had been undamaged.

**Israel.** Speaking in Fayoum, Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, said: 'Israel is a sword dangling over our heads' but Egypt would not allow Israel to 'humiliate or hit us'; she would return the blow with interest and would repel aggression with force. We will not be deceived by talks of peace. We have rejected all talks to ease tension except within the mixed armistice commission.' From the preliminaries of the talks he felt that 'there are those who help and encourage Israel', but Egypt would not be intimidated by threats.

**FINLAND. 20 June—U.S.S.R.** It was announced that Finland and the Soviet Union had signed a new postal, telephone, and telegraph agreement to improve communications between the two countries.

**FORMOSA. 16 June—**The Defence Ministry said that Communist Chinese guns in Amoy had fired fifty-eight shells at Little Quemoy Island.

**24 June—**A British protest was made against interference with two British steamers by Chinese Nationalist warships in the Formosa Straits.

**27 June—**The owners of a Chinese Nationalist air liner announced

that it had been attacked by Chinese Communist MIG fighters near Matsu Island and forced to make an emergency landing. One passenger, an American, was injured.

**FRANCE. 16 June—C.G.T.** The Congress of the Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail rejected a compromise resolution of the minority delegates and voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of the report of the secretary-general, which supported the view that the working class could hope for no real betterment of its condition within the capitalist system.

**17 June—Morocco.** The Minister for Moroccan and Tunisian Affairs announced the arrest of a former inspector of the Casablanca judicial police under 'very heavy suspicion' of counter-terrorist activity. His name was not given.

Western Foreign Ministers' meeting (*see United States*).

**18 June—Rumania.** The Foreign Ministry announced the suspension of trade relations with Rumania as a reprisal against the continued imprisonment in Rumania of five French civilians.

**19 June—Senate Elections.** Elections took place for 159 seats (half the total) in the Senate. The results showed no major changes.

**20 June—Morocco.** The Council of Ministers approved the appointment of M. Grandval as French Resident-General in Morocco in succession to M. Lacoste.

**21 June—North Africa.** M. Faure, Prime Minister, speaking in the Assembly, said that the reforms which were to be carried out in Morocco by the new Resident-General, M. Lacoste, must proceed from Franco-Muslim co-operation; they could not be the work of the French alone. They would be based on the following principles: the maintenance of French influence, the progressive abolition of direct administration by Frenchmen, the formation of modern Moroccan institutions, and the organization on a solid basis of true Franco-Moroccan community. M. Faure announced that eight more persons including four policemen had been arrested on suspicion of counter-terrorism, and he said that the authorities were on the track of a counter-terrorist organization responsible for several dozen attacks.

On Algeria, M. Faure said the Government had decided to undertake fundamental economic and social reforms simultaneously with the restoration of order. The first steps would be the creation of two new departments, one based on Bône and the other in the Sahara. The corps of civil administrators would be raised from 250 to 300. The Government had already allotted 5,000 m. francs (£5 m.) to combat unemployment, and was distributing free rations to 200,000 people daily.

**22 June—Strike Disorder.** Two policemen and five strikers were injured in clashes with the police at St Nazaire where about 12,000 workers were on strike in shipbuilding yards.

**23 June—North Africa.** M. Faure, Prime Minister, speaking to the press on North Africa, said that the United States had agreed to give priority to the supply of helicopters for North Africa, and the British Ambassador had expressed grave disquiet at allegations in the French

**France** (*continued*)

press that terrorist activities in North Africa had British support. The latter had given an assurance that this was no part of British policy and had asked to be informed of such complaints.

M. Pinay's speech to the U.N. General Assembly (*see United Nations*).

**27 June**—Western Powers' talks with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**29 June**—**Algeria.** The parliamentary mission to Algeria headed by M. Pinay published its report. It said that the situation had progressively deteriorated since the outbreak of the rebellion in November 1954 and must be viewed with the keenest anxiety. It estimated the number of armed rebels at only about 2,500 but said they were favoured by the nature of the country and the attitude of the Muslim population who, either from sympathy or fear of reprisals, 'respect the law of silence and assist rebel movements and supplies'.

The mission said that the rebel bands took orders from a 'revolutionary committee', but it found no evidence of any 'organic' link between this body and the Algerian nationalist political movement. Communist influence on the movement was slight and supplies of arms received from abroad few; generally speaking the rebels were able to raise all the arms, money, and supplies they needed in the country. On the other hand, it was certain that a number of trained agitators had made their way from Egypt with orders from the heads of the movement there; while anti-French broadcasts from Cairo and elsewhere had a considerable influence on the Muslim population and were not countered by any effective propaganda in Arabic by the French.

The report attributed the deterioration in the past ten years to: the tendency of Governments to treat Algeria as if only its French population was real; the enormous gap between the prosperous elements and the masses: the miserable wages of agricultural labourers; the constant unemployment in the countryside; the slowness in the development of industry; and the Government's one-sided interest in the encouragement of export crops and its failure to put real energy behind the efforts to raise the level of Moslem peasant cultivation. The report severely criticized the administration, saying it had lost contact with the population and relied on Muslim intermediaries 'who too often prove to be corrupt and untruthful'. The police services needed complete reorganization, and the courts were often excessively severe with suspects and not expeditious enough in dealing with undoubted rebels. The mission found the morale of the security forces to be uneven in different units, and it discerned fears, more or less avowed, of a repetition of the errors committed in Indo-China. In conclusion the report said it was 'indispensable and urgent' to put an end to the rebellion by every available means, but political, social and economic action must be carried on simultaneously to win back the sympathy of the Muslim population.

**30 June**—**General de Gaulle.** General de Gaulle held a press conference at which he repeated former criticisms of the constitution and the regime, and expounded his belief in the necessity for a strong State embodying separation of powers.

**2 July—Indo-China.** A statement, issued after M. Faure, Prime Minister, had received M. Nguyen Huu Chau, a member of the South Vietnam Government, said that 'positive indications' had emerged from discussions about French representation in Vietnam and the position of the French expeditionary corps there. Further discussions would take place when the new French representative in Vietnam had taken up his post.

It was authoritatively stated that M. Faure had renewed the pledge given by M. Mendès-France at Geneva in 1954 that France would withdraw the expeditionary force on the request of Vietnam and would accept arbitration in case of dispute about spheres of military responsibility.

**3 July—Socialist Party.** The congress of the Socialist Party voted by 2,890 votes to 58, with 588 abstentions, against a United Front or common action in any form with the Communists.

**Morocco.** Marshal Juin, former Resident-General in Morocco, issued a statement disavowing 'all those French people of Morocco who, whatever their opinions, try to institute a Moroccan policy in Morocco'. Franco-Moroccan policy, he said, should be laid down by the French Government and carried out by the Resident-General. Marshal Juin had declined to attend a meeting on 1 July of the committee of co-ordination for North Africa and let it be known that he would no longer concern himself with North African policy.

**6 July—Foreign Minister's speech to Council of Europe** (*see Council of Europe*).

**Morocco.** The Council of Ministers issued a statement saying that M. Grandval, the new Resident-General in Morocco, would be granted wide liberty of action but his general task was: to restore order, acting within the framework of the Protectorate Treaty of 1912; to give that treaty its normal application through the progressive abandonment of direct administration by French officials and the grant of increased Government responsibility to Moroccans; and, finally, to seek to reconcile the various tendencies of opinion.

**GERMANY. 16 June—Dr Adenauer's speech at Harvard University** (*see United States*).

**17 June—'Day of German Unity'.** The anniversary of the anti-Communist rising in east Germany and east Berlin in 1953 was commemorated in official ceremonies in Bonn and west Berlin and by a public holiday throughout the Federal Republic. The day was named the Day of German Unity.

Meeting of western Foreign Ministers (*see United States*).

**19 June—Dr Adenauer's talks with Sir Anthony Eden** (*see Great Britain*).

Dr Adenauer returned to Bonn from his visit to the United States.

**East Germany.** Reports reaching Berlin disclosed that in trials at Frankfurt am-Oder, Schwerin, and Magdeburg respectively, during the past few days, nine persons in all had been sentenced to hard labour on charges of espionage, and in one case of forming resistance groups among youths and girls.



**Germany (continued)**

**West Germany. Ex-Prisoners' Rally.** A rally in Hanover of German ex-prisoners of war was attended by about 100,000. Its main object was to press for the release of those who were still in captivity and to aid in obtaining news of them.

**20 June—Berlin.** The west Berlin City Government stated that its officials had begun discussions with officials of the east Berlin administration on the alleviation of problems resulting from the division of the city.

**22 June—Austrian criticism of Dr Adenauer** (*see Austria*).

**East German Trials.** Jan Kubanka was sentenced to death at Chemnitz for the murder of an east German police officer near the Czechoslovak border. His wife was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for failing to denounce him.

**23 June—**The east German Supreme Court in east Berlin sentenced to death two of a group charged with sabotage and espionage. Two others received sentences of fifteen years, and one a sentence of ten years.

**25 June—Soviet Protest.** The Soviet High Commissioner protested to the British Ambassador in Bonn against 'the illegal arrest' and detention overnight of five members of his staff. He demanded the punishment of those responsible. (The British authorities had announced on 19 June that five Russian civilians had been detained by west Berlin police for 'suspicious behaviour'. They had been handed over to the British authorities when their identity was established and were later released.)

**26 June—West Germany. Defence.** The Free Democratic Party (one of the coalition parties) issued a statement demanding that the Federal Government should stand by the undertakings about defence legislation which it gave to the coalition parties on 26 February 1954. In particular it asked that the Federal President should be named in the Basic Law as Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

**Berlin.** The Mayor of East Berlin rejected a West Berlin proposal for technical talks on the restoration of all-Berlin public utilities, and suggested instead political talks on the reunification of the city.

**27 June—West Germany. Volunteers Bill.** Herr Blank, Defence Minister, opening the first reading of the Volunteers Bill in the Bundestag, said that the Federal Government's view was that the raising of armed forces did not on legal grounds require 'a formal amplification of the Basic Law'. However, according to the agreement of 26 February 1954 between the coalition parties, three matters should be determined by constitutional law—the commander-in-chief of the forces, their territorial structure, and the defence administration. There would also have to be an amendment to the Basic Law to provide for a state of emergency. Until this was passed the three western Powers retained their reserved powers under article five of the convention on relations between the western Powers and the Federal Republic.

Herr Blank gave a list of ten permanent parliamentary Bills which would be needed for the raising and maintenance of armed forces, and



explained that as these would take time the Volunteers Bill was being introduced as a temporary measure to enable the Government to make an immediate start. He said that in the period up to 31 March 1956 about 6,000 volunteers were needed to take over American aid material and prepare the fixed local military installations, to take part in courses of instruction, to strengthen the Defence Ministry, and to provide personnel for international staffs and study courses. He disagreed with the Bundesrat's contention that the Bill required the assent of the Upper House, and laid stress on the Government's wish that the fighting forces should accept the primacy of the political and civil power. 'The army must not be a state in the State. Parliamentary control should be exercised more strongly than was the case in Germany before.' The Government, he said, had sought to preserve the civil liberties within the forces themselves to the maximum extent that the character of the soldier's task permitted. It would give special attention to the selection for the higher posts so that only 'convinced supporters of the democratic basic order' would attain them.

Herr Blank defended the former German soldier, saying that he had done his duty believing that he was doing it for the Fatherland but was misused by a criminal State leadership. He promised that the Government would persist in its efforts in regard to 'war condemned' men (war criminals), and said that in the permanent Soldatengesetz (the law concerning the status, rights, and duties of the German soldier) the power of command was expressly tied to law and justice and a criminal order would be deprived of its binding force.

**Soldatengesetz.** Publication of the text of the Soldatengesetz showed that the guilt of a subordinate was excluded if in obeying an order he were ignorant or it was not apparent to him that a crime was thereby committed.

**East German Trials.** The Supreme Court sentenced one person to death and four others to terms ranging from eight years to life imprisonment on charges of espionage.

**28 June—West Germany. Volunteers Bill.** The Volunteers Bill passed its first reading on a show of hands after a stormy debate during which it was severely criticized not only by the Social Democrats but also by members of the coalition parties.

Herr Ollenhauer, Social Democratic leader, criticized the timing, method, and purpose of the Government's programme, and said that if the Bill were passed it would legally establish 'an ideal alliance between the military and the bureaucrats against Parliament', and the internal split in the nation would be deepened. He demanded that the staff committee responsible for the selection of higher officers should have its basis in legislation and that the Ministry of Defence should be responsible to Parliament, and he declared that if the armed forces did not enjoy the confidence of all democratically-minded sections of the nation but were built up as the forces of the Government without consideration of the Opposition, democracy would inevitably be wrecked. The Government, he said, had brought about the gravest internal situation since 1949.

**Germany (continued)**

Dr Adenauer hoped it would be possible to win the co-operation of the Social Democrats 'on the common ground of democracy', and he said that Herr Ollenhauer had overlooked the fact that in the Soviet zone an army of 150,000 was already under arms and that young people there were being prepared for civil war. He maintained that his policy had been proved right in that it had brought about western unity, the Geneva conference, and the invitation to Moscow, and he asserted that Social Democratic policy would have led the 15 m. west Germans and the 18 m. Germans in the Soviet zone together 'like lambs to the slaughter house'.

**30 June—East Germany. Government Changes.** The Government announced that Herr Stoph, Minister of the Interior, had been relieved of his post at his own request and succeeded by Herr Maron, head of the civil police. Herr Stoph would remain a deputy Premier and Herr Maron would retain his police post.

**West Germany. Reply to Soviet Invitation.** A reply to the Soviet invitation of 7 June to Dr Adenauer to visit Moscow (*see No. 12, p. 390*) was delivered at the Soviet Embassy in Paris. It said that the Federal Government agreed with the Soviet proposal to discuss the question of establishing diplomatic, commercial, and cultural relations between the two countries, but that it considered it appropriate first to define the subjects of discussion and to clarify their sequence. It therefore proposed informal conversations between the Soviet and Federal German Embassies in Paris to clarify these questions.

**U.S.—West German Military Aid Agreement.** A Federal German-United States military aid agreement was signed in Bonn covering the military aid to be furnished by the United States for the equipment of the new Federal German armed forces. Neither the extent nor the value of the aid was specified. The agreement contained an undertaking by the Federal Republic not to use the assistance 'for any act inconsistent with the strictly defensive character of the North Atlantic Treaty'.

Another clause removed any restrictions, other than those applying to the use of American aid generally, on the use of materials to equip the Federal frontier force under an agreement of 1953.

**Detained Russians.** The British Ambassador in Bonn, in a reply to the Soviet protest of 25 June, stated that the five Soviet officials held for about twenty-four hours on 18 and 19 June had been detained 'on suspicion of being concerned in a matter affecting the security of Berlin'. In spite of this suspicion they were released as soon as the facts were established. The Ambassador rejected the Soviet allegation of unjustified detention and improper treatment and said he was satisfied that the British authorities in Berlin and the German police had acted correctly.

**Berlin.** An east Berlin policeman shot and wounded a west Berliner who had crossed the sector border and refused to obey an order to drive to a police control post.

**5 July—West Germany.** Matus Cernak, a former Slovak Minister and head of an anti-Communist organization, and one other person

were killed and seventeen injured when a parcel exploded at a Munich post office after Cernak had collected and opened it there.

**Unemployment.** The monthly unemployment figure in Federal Germany of 651,000 at the end of June was the lowest since the war and 357,000 fewer than a year previously.

**GOLD COAST. 22 June—Freetown Riots.** The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the strike and riots in Freetown in February said that the main responsibility lay upon one man, Marcus Grant, general secretary of the Artisans' and Allied Workers' Union.

**GREAT BRITAIN. 16 June—Jordan.** King Hussein and Queen Dina of Jordan arrived in London on a week's official visit.

**Burma.** U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in London on a week's official visit.

Mr Macmillan's speech in New York (*see United States*).

**Debate on the Address.** The debate on the Address ended with the defeat of the Opposition's amendment by 339 votes to 258.

**17 June—Meeting of western Foreign Ministers** (*see United States*).

**19 June—Germany.** Dr Adenauer, Federal German Chancellor, arrived in Britain on his way back from the United States to Germany and had conversations with Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, leaving later for Bonn. It was announced that he had informed the Prime Minister of his conversations in the United States.

**Netherlands.** Mr Beyen, Netherlands Foreign Minister, arrived in London for talks with Ministers on closer European economic integration.

**20 June—Anglo-U.S. Atomic Agreement.** Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, in a statement on the Anglo-U.S. agreements on atomic energy signed on 15 June, said the military agreement excluded disclosure of information relating directly to the design or fabrication of atomic weapons but would permit a reciprocal exchange on other military aspects of atomic energy, including the development of defence plans, training in the use of, and defence against, nuclear weapons, evaluation of other Powers' capabilities in atomic weapons, and exchange of information on the effects of all types of weapons.

The civil agreement provided for a reciprocal exchange between the U.K. Atomic Energy Commission and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on a wide variety of subjects including the generation of power by atomic means, and for the transfer of materials and equipment between the two authorities. It also provided for exchange of information, sale of equipment, and use of patent rights between the electricity authorities and private firms, on a commercial basis and subject to safeguards.

The texts of the two agreements were issued as White Papers (Cmds. 9507 and 9508, price 6d. and 4d.). The civil agreement had a validity of ten years and the military until mutually terminated.

**21 June—Chilean decree re Antarctic** (*see Chile*).

**Colonial Affairs.** In a Commons debate on colonial affairs. Mr

**Great Britain** (*continued*)

Hopkinson, Minister of State, Colonial Office, said that during 1954 £100 m. was invested in colonial territories, of which £35 m. was public money and £65 m. private investment.

Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, said there was no question of proposing an East African Federation against the wishes of the people in the territories.

**24 June**—Queen's visit to Norway (*see Norway*).

British protest against shipping interference by Chinese Nationalists (*see Formosa*).

**27 June**—Report of World Bank's mission to Malaya (*see Malaya*).

British protest to Greece *re* broadcasts to Cyprus (*see Greece*).

Western Powers' talks with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**29 June**—**Austrian State Treaty**. The Austrian State Treaty Bill (providing the Government with the necessary powers to carry out the treaty) passed through all its stages in the Commons.

**Colonial Development and Welfare**. The annual return (to 31 March 1955; S.O. 1s. 3d.) of schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts showed that the United Kingdom contributed a record amount of £15,936,820 of which over £1 m. was for research. This brought the total for the nine years ended 31 March 1955 to nearly £101 m.

**30 June**—**Cyprus: Invitation to Greece and Turkey**. Sir Anthony Eden announced in the Commons that the Government had invited the Greek and Turkish Governments to send representatives to confer with them at an early date in London on political and defence questions affecting the eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus.

**1 July**—Dispatch of reinforcements to Aden (*see Aden Protectorate*). Naval goodwill visit to Poland (*see Poland*).

**3 July**—Turkish acceptance of invitation to conference (*see Turkey*). Shelling of British ship by Egyptian batteries (*see Egypt*).

**4 July**—**End of Dock Strike**. Members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers Union, returned to work after a six weeks' strike.

**U.K.-South African Defence Agreements**. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, gave Parliament an account of the agreements reached following talks in London with Mr Erasmus, South African Defence Minister. Exchanges of letters embodying the agreements were being published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9520, price 9d.). He said it had been agreed to set up a new naval command structure to strengthen the defence of sea routes round the Cape. This would be based on a strategic zone approximating to the existing South Atlantic station and would contain an area under the command of a South African flag officer. In a war involving both countries the whole zone would be under the supreme command of a Royal Navy Commander-in-Chief. A joint maritime war planning committee would be set up for planning in peace. The South African Government had decided to expand their naval forces, and to place orders in Britain for ships to the value of £18 m.

In order to provide an adequate base for the expanded navy, H.M. Government had agreed to transfer the control of the Royal Navy base at Simonstown to the South African Navy. The Union Government had agreed to expand facilities at Simonstown and had recognized the need to provide naval facilities elsewhere in the Union for use in war. After transfer the Royal Navy would continue to enjoy facilities at Simonstown in peace time, and in any war involving the United Kingdom their use would be guaranteed both to the Royal Navy and to the navies of allies of the United Kingdom. The South African Government had given specific undertakings to maintain the efficiency of the base, to safeguard the rights and prospects of those employed there, and to impose no bar to the employment of non-Europeans.

In regard to regional defence, the two Governments recognized that, while the internal security of the countries of southern Africa must remain a matter for each individual country concerned, southern Africa and the sea routes round southern Africa must be secured against external aggression, and that defence against such external aggression lay not only in Africa but in the Middle East. Both Governments agreed to sponsor a conference to develop planning already begun at the Nairobi conference in August 1951 on the improvement and security of the lines of communication around southern Asia and between South Africa and the Middle East.

Mr Strijdom's statement (*see South Africa*).

**5 July—European Economic Integration.** The text was published of a letter sent by Mr Macmillan, Foreign Minister, accepting an invitation to take part in a conference at Brussels on 9 July on European economic integration. Mr Macmillan said that Britain would be happy to examine the various problems on their merits, but he gave a warning against the danger of duplicating the work of existing organizations such as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, whose functions, he urged, should be taken into account. He also said that there were special difficulties for Britain in any proposal for a European common market.

Greek acceptance of invitation to conference on eastern Mediterranean (*see Greece*).

**Anglo-Soviet Fisheries Agreement.** A written parliamentary reply stated that Russia had refused to renew the Anglo-Soviet fisheries agreement of 1930 due to expire at midnight on 5 July. The Soviet Government was willing 'to begin negotiations on the possibility of concluding a new agreement', but so far no date for new negotiations had been arranged. (Under the agreement British trawlers had the right to fish up to three miles off the Russian White Sea coast instead of having to stay outside the twelve-mile limit claimed by the Soviet Union for its territorial waters.)

**6 July—Malta.** Sir Anthony Eden announced in Parliament that the Maltese Prime Minister had put forward proposals for a closer association between Malta and the United Kingdom, including a proposal that Malta, while retaining its own Legislative Assembly, should be represented in the Parliament at Westminster. To consider constitutional



**Great Britain** (*continued*)

questions arising from these proposals the Government had decided to call during the summer recess a round table conference comprising representatives of all political parties at Westminster. The conference would call into consultation representatives of the political parties in the Legislative Assembly of Malta. The administrative and financial aspects of the Maltese proposals were still under discussion with the Maltese delegation.

Mr Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, issued a statement in London welcoming the proposed round-table conference and expressing warm appreciation of the help and consideration given by H.M. Government to the Maltese delegation.

**Cyprus.** The Minister of State, Colonial Office, in a written parliamentary reply on the disturbances in Cyprus, said that since 20 June thirty-eight attacks and thirty-eight arrests had been made. Two persons had been killed and twenty-one injured. He added that they all regretted that no Greek Cypriot newspaper had commented editorially on the outrages and that neither the Archbishop nor other leaders of the Greek community had yet publically condemned them.

Foreign Secretary's speech to Council of Europe (*see Council of Europe*).

**Czechoslovakia.** The Minister of State, Foreign Office, said in answer to a parliamentary question that since July 1950, six Notes had been sent by the British Embassy in Prague to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry asking on humanitarian grounds for facilities to be given to Mrs Phyllis Sispera and eleven other British-born wives who wished to come home. Four of the Notes remained unanswered. The replies received stated that permission could not be granted so long as the women's marriages subsisted and that three of the women had been divested of Czech nationality. In reply to oral representations the Foreign Ministry had said that Mrs Sispera could return to Britain if she left her children behind. According to information just received Mrs Sispera had been removed from her home by the Czechoslovak authorities. Urgent inquiries were being made by the British Embassy in Prague.

The Minister also stated that applications to leave the country had been made by seventy-three registered British-born wives in Poland, by six in Hungary, and by four in Rumania, and H.M. Government had made constant representations on their behalf. In Poland the position had recently improved, permission having been granted to fourteen applicants since 1 January.

British Note of protest to Egypt at shelling of *Anshun* (*see Egypt*).

**GREECE. 16 June—Balkan Agreement.** Parliament unanimously ratified the Balkan agreement on the establishment of a tripartite consultative assembly.

**24 June—U.S. Special Aid.** It was learnt that the United States had granted Greece special aid amounting to \$19,200,000 to help Greece to overcome economic pressure resulting from earthquake



destruction. The sum was additional to the \$15 m. allocated in the next fiscal year's foreign aid programme.

**27 June—British Protest re Broadcasts to Cyprus.** The British Chargé d'Affaires delivered a strong protest to the Greek Foreign Minister against recent Athens broadcasts inciting the inhabitants of Cyprus to revolt. The Note pointed out that the broadcasts were in direct contradiction to the Greek Government's assurances when replying to previous protests, and it referred in particular to the broadcast on 21 June of an inflammatory proclamation by the underground organization known as E.O.K.A., the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters.

**29 June**—In a reply to the British Note the Greek Government rejected the protest saying that it was the practice of all radio stations to broadcast newspaper information and comment, and claiming that adverse British comment had been broadcast as well as Greek comment.

**30 June**—British invitation to Greece and Turkey to conference on eastern Mediterranean (*see Great Britain*).

**3 July**—Albanian proposal for resumption of normal diplomatic relations (*see Albanic*).

**5 July**—The Government accepted the British invitation to a conference with Turkey on the eastern Mediterranean, including Cyprus.

**GUATEMALA. 20 June—United States.** It was announced that Guatemala and the United States had signed a military aid agreement.

**HUNGARY. 28 June—Arrests.** Reports reaching Vienna stated that a number of persons who had been in contact with the United States Legation had been arrested, including Mrs Marton, correspondent of the United Press.

**3 July—Bela Kovacs.** An Austrian prisoner who had arrived back in Austria from the Soviet Union stated that he had shared a cell in the Vladimir prison for thirteen months with Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the Hungarian Smallholders' Party who was arrested by the Russians in 1947. The Austrian went to the Vladimir prison in April 1954.

**INDIA. 17 June—Border incident (*see Pakistan*).**

**21 June**—Mr Nehru's visit to Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**23 June et seq.**—Mr Nehru's visit to Warsaw (*see Poland*).

**24 June—Indian-Pakistan Agreement on Indus Waters.** It was announced that the Indian and Pakistan Governments, with the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, had reached an interim agreement on the use of the waters of the Indus, to cover the period 1 April to 30 September 1955. It had been signed by members of the two delegations in Washington on 21 June. The preparation of a comprehensive plan was continuing.

**25 June—Strike Disorder.** Three persons were killed and ten others injured when police clashed with strikers on a tea garden between Darjeeling and Siliguri. (As the issues were being examined by an industrial tribunal strikes on tea gardens were illegal in the Government's view.)

**26 June**—Mr Nehru's visit to Vienna (*see Austria*).

**India (continued)**

**28 June**—The strike of Darjeeling tea garden labourers was called off, after an agreement between unions and the West Bengal Government providing for a rise in wages and an investigation into the clash between police and strikers.

**29 June—Goa: Protest to Portugal.** Official sources stated that the Government had strongly protested to Portugal against the Goa authorities' methods of dealing with passive resisters entering Goa.

**30 June et seq.**—Visit of Mr Nehru to Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**4 July—Sikh Agitation.** Police raided the offices in Amritsar of the Akali Dal Sikh movement and arrested about 200 members. Files were also removed from the offices of the Shromani Gurdwara Prabhandak committee, a body responsible for the administration of Sikh temples and shrines. It was the fifty-sixth day of Sikh demonstrations for a Punjabi-speaking State during which thousands of Sikhs had courted arrest. According to the Akali Dal more than 8,000 had been arrested.

Goa frontier incident (*see Portugal*).

**5 July—Communist Policy.** The Communist Party of India published a 9,000-word resolution calling for almost complete support of Mr Nehru's foreign policy (but not the Commonwealth connection). *Inter alia*, it denounced the S.E.A.T.O. alliance; urged patriotic Indians to engineer industrial unrest in British-owned factories and to demand that the recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army be stopped; stated that Indian independence would be strengthened by the existence of a powerful socialist and democratic camp with a 'parallel socialist world market'; called for active co-operation in Government schemes and community projects (instead of the previous non-co-operation); and for a return to a united front involving co-operation with progressive elements of the Congress Party and the Socialists.

**INDO-CHINA. 16 June**—A meeting at Hué of the 'Council of the Imperial Family' (consisting of some forty members of different branches of the royal family of Annam) decided to proclaim the dismissal of Emperor Bao Dai from his functions as chief of state of Vietnam, and to nominate M. Ngo Dinh Diem as President of the Republic. The resolution forbade the Emperor to appeal to the imperial family.

Heavy fighting between the National Army and the Hoa Hao forces of General Ba Cut developed on a wide front between Cantho and Long Xuyen in western Cochín-China.

**17 June**—A statement issued by the office of Emperor Bao Dai in France declared that the resolution by the 'Council of the Imperial Family' purporting to depose the Emperor was 'not valid' as the council had been suppressed at the beginning of the war against the Viet Minh and therefore no longer had any legal existence. The statement recalled that the Emperor had announced that the regime would be decided by popular consultation and that he could therefore not hand over his powers except to the people. To hand them over to a single man would be contrary to democratic principles.

**19 June—South Vietnam. Request to Cambodia.** The Foreign Minister of South Vietnam asked the Cambodian Government for the extradition of General Van Hinh, former chief of staff of the national army, and General Tran Van Soai, commander-in-chief of the Hoa Hao sect, who were reported to have crossed the frontier with General Van Vy, the former Inspector-General of the army.

**24 June**—The third interim report of the international armistice control commission stated that North Vietnam and South Vietnam had both obstructed the transfer of refugees, in some cases violently. The situation was 'particularly acute' in central Vietnam.

**26 June**—Visit of Ho Chi-minh to China (*see China*).

**27 June—South Vietnam.** National Army forces launched another general offensive in western Cochin China against the Hoa Hao forces of General Ba Cut.

**South Vietnam.** Terrorists fired shots at police officers guarding the house of the Foreign Minister but fled when the police fired back. It was the third attempt on Ministers of the Diem Government and was thought to be the work of Binh Xuyen elements.

**28 June—General Van Hinh.** General Van Hinh, the former Chief of Staff dismissed in November 1954, issued a statement in Paris in which he described the Diem Government as completely Fascist, allowing no freedom of the individual, disapproved by the people, and only maintained by force. He admitted however that there was no force capable of overcoming the Government and that this could only be effected by the intervention of foreign powers.

**29 June**—Pamphlets were scattered about Saigon announcing the start of a terror campaign by an 'action committee of the Gold and Blood Arrow' to force Americans to leave the country. The pamphlets also attacked M. Diem.

**2 July**—Franco-South Vietnamese discussions on French position in Vietnam (*see France*).

**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF JURISTS. 18 June**—The first congress of the International Commission of Jurists (*see No. 12, p. 385*) ended in Athens.

**Act of Athens.** At the closing session a declaration was approved, to be known as the 'Act of Athens', in which jurists from forty-eight nations reaffirmed their faith in the rights of the individual, including those of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, of worship, of assembly, and of association, and the right to free elections. The Act contained four points: (1) the State was subject to law; (2) Governments should respect the rights of the individual under the rule of law and provide effective means for their enforcement; (3) judges should be guided by the rule of law and protect and enforce it without fear or favour, and resist any encroachments by Governments or political parties on their independence as judges; (4) lawyers of the world should preserve the independence of their profession, assert the rights of the individual under the rule of law, and insist that every accused be accorded a fair trial.

**International Congress of Jurists** (*continued*)

**Racial Discrimination.** The Congress passed a resolution condemning the practice of racial discrimination and calling on the commission to investigate charges against the South African Government and publish reports of the survey.

**Self-determination and Cyprus.** After a stormy debate on the Cyprus question, the Congress passed two resolutions, one emphatically repudiating the non-application of the right of self-determination of the peoples, and expressing the wish that such practices should be abolished; the other deciding that the Cyprus question was fully covered by the general resolution on the rights of self-determination of the peoples.

**Eastern Europe.** The Congress also condemned 'the systematic destruction of the rule of law' in the Communist countries of eastern Europe, found ample evidence that justice had been 'enslaved' in those nations, and asked the Commission to study further these violations, to publicize them, and to take appropriate action in an effort to rouse the free world and force an improvement of conditions in the countries involved.

**Recommendations.** The Congress also recommended: (1) the establishment of a special committee to find practical means to prevent violations of human rights; (2) the formulation by the commission of a statement of principles of justice under the law and their recognition by international codification and international agreement.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION. 28 June—Regime of the High Seas.** The Commission approved draft articles for submission to Governments on the regime of the high seas. The vote was unanimous, but the Russian and Yugoslav representatives entered dissenting opinions on the compulsory arbitration provisions in the chapter on fisheries.

The draft recognized that the high seas were open to all nations, and that nations should enjoy freedom of navigation and freedom to lay submarine cables and pipe lines, to fish, and to fly over the high seas.

**1 July—Territorial Waters.** The Commission approved, for submission to Governments, a draft article on territorial waters which stated: (1) that international law was not uniform in its recognition of the traditional limitation of the territorial sea to three miles; (2) that international law did not justify an extension beyond twelve miles; and (3) that international law did not require States to recognize a breadth beyond three miles.

Another article approved laid down that in special circumstances the straight line base might be adopted in accordance with the judgement of the International Court in the Anglo-Norwegian fisheries dispute.

**Right of Passage.** The Commission also approved articles confirming the right of 'innocent passage' through territorial waters and authorizing States to make the passage of warships through the territorial sea subject to previous authorization or notification. Both the U.K. and the U.S. delegates voted against the last article.

**ISRAEL. 17 June—Gaza Strip.** The Government proposed to Major-General Burns, chief of the United Nations truce supervisory organization, (1) that a mined strip 100 metres wide with barbed wire fences should be laid along the Gaza strip demarcation line; (2) that arrangements should be made for meetings and telephone communications between the two sides' local commanders; and (3) that Egyptian troops should be instructed not to shoot at Israeli patrols on Israeli territory.

**18 June—Border Incident.** It was reported that water pipelines and a telephone cable leading to the settlement of Kissufim in the Gaza area had been blown up by Egyptian saboteurs on Israeli territory.

Egyptian rejection of proposal for Egyptian-Israeli meeting (*see Egypt*).

**21 June—Border incident** (*see Jordan*).

**22 June—Kastner-Gruenwald Libel Case.** Judgment was pronounced in a libel action brought against a Hungarian Jew, Mr Gruenwald, for alleged libels against a well-known Hungarian Zionist, Dr Kastner, accusing him of collaboration with the Nazis in Hungary and partial responsibility for the sending of some 500,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz concentration camp. The president of the court found that Mr Gruenwald's allegations had been proved true except where they claimed that Dr Kastner had shared Jewish loot with a Nazi Standartenführer. On this he was found guilty of libel and fined £1.

**25 June—Border Incident.** A water control tower was blown up near the settlement of Beit Re'im, in Israel territory, south of Gaza.

**26 June—Israeli acceptance and Egyptian rejection of U.N. proposal for high-level talks** (*see United Nations*).

**28 June—Egyptian-Israeli talks** (*see Egypt*).

**Government Crisis.** Two motions of no confidence, one introduced by the extreme nationalist group, Herat, and the other by the Communists, both referring specifically to the Government's part in the Kastner affair, were defeated in the Knesset, the Herat motion by 9 votes to 50 with 29 abstentions, and the Communist motion by 5 votes to 60 with 17 abstentions. The General Zionist Party (the largest in the coalition after Mapai) abstained on the Herat motion.

**29 June—Caretaker Government.** The Government resigned following the split between the two main coalition parties. The President asked Mr Sharett to form a provisional Government to carry on until after the elections on 25 July, and Mr Sharett later obtained the Knesset's endorsement of a Government consisting of all the former Ministers except the four General Zionists. Three of their Ministries were given to Mapai members and one to a member of the Mizrahi Workers Party.

**ITALY. 20 June—**Members of the Cabinet placed their resignations in the hands of Signor Scelba, the Prime Minister, to permit him to make changes.

**22 June—Resignation of Government.** The coalition Government submitted its resignation after disputes within the Christian Democratic Party had made it impossible for Signor Scelba to effect a re-



**Italy (continued)**

shuffle of Ministers. The President asked the Government to continue in office pending the formation of a new Ministry.

Signor Scelba issued a statement pointing out that the Government had not resigned because of a defeat in Parliament—the normal constitutional occasion for resignation—but because of party difficulties quite extraneous to events in either house of Parliament.

**26 June**—Signor Segni, a former Christian Democrat Minister of Agriculture and a strong advocate of land reform, was asked by President Gronchi to investigate the possibilities of forming a Government.

**4 July**—**Trieste.** The local Trieste Communist Party, in its official organ, retracted its criticism of the Soviet rapprochement with Yugoslavia (see No. 11, p. 359), saying there had been 'an erroneous and hasty interpretation of Comrade Khrushchev's statement'.

**6 July**—**New Government.** A new coalition Government under Signor Segni, comprising fourteen Christian Democrats, four Social Democrats, and three Liberals, was sworn in. The Republicans had declined to participate but had promised their support. Members of the Government included: *Vice-Prime Minister*, Signor Saragat (Socialist Democrat); *Foreign Affairs*, Signor Martino (Liberal); *Agriculture and Forests*, Signor Colombo (Christian Democrat); *Budget*, Signor Vanoni (Christian Democrat); *Defence*, Signor Taviani (Christian Democrat); *Finance*, Signor Andreotti (Christian Democrat); *Justice*, Signor Moro (Christian Democrat); *Industry and Commerce*, Signor Cortese (Liberal); *Interior*, Signor Tambroni (Christian Democrat).

**JAPAN. 28 June**—**Chinese-Japanese Trade Contract.** The Government cancelled the 50,000 ton soya bean import contract under the agreement with China because of Peking's insistence on settlement in sterling instead of by the barter formula hitherto agreed.

**1 July**—**Budget.** Parliament approved a budget of nearly £991·5 m. for the 1955 fiscal year.

**3 July**—**Floods.** Floods in central and southern Hokkaido caused the death of at least twenty-nine persons and rendered about 17,000 persons homeless.

**JORDAN. 16 June**—Visit of King Hussein and Queen Dina to Britain (see *Great Britain*).

**21 June**—**Border Incident.** Arab Legion sources said that Israeli forces had fired on the Jordan village of Kalkillia in the Nablus area. The Jordan Home Guard had returned the fire and the exchange had continued for a long period but without causing casualties. Jordan had lodged a complaint with the mixed armistice commission.

**KENYA. 16 June**—**U.S. Aid.** Mr Vaisey, Finance Minister, announced that the United States Government had approved a grant to Kenya of over £1,388,000, of which more than £969,000 would be used for agricultural projects, and more than £170,000 for medical training.

**Land Forfeiture.** The Legislative Council approved a Bill extending



the Government's powers under the Forfeiture of Lands Ordinance, to take effect immediately after the withdrawal of the Mau Mau surrender terms on 10 July.

**African Representation.** The European elected members issued a statement proposing the addition of two more African representatives in the Legislative Council, so as to provide more specific representation for loyal African tribes.

**21 June—African Political Organizations.** The Government announced its decision to withdraw the ban on African political organizations in the hope that 'a simple and orderly development of African life' would be encouraged. Political organizations would be based on district associations, each with its own constitution. Later the principle of convention would be extended to provide for a central convention of district political associations. In the central province (i.e. Mau Mau affected areas) a full system of district associations was not yet possible and a modified system would be introduced.

**28 June—African members of the Legislative Council** issued a policy statement in which they called for another African minister in the Council of sixteen and for the election by secret ballot, at the 1956 election, of African members of local, central, and inter-territorial statutory bodies.

**1 July—Ministerial Changes.** It was announced that Major Cavendish-Bentinck, the Minister for Agriculture, had been appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council in succession to Sir William Horne who was retiring. Mr Blundell, European Minister without Portfolio, was appointed Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Maconochie-Welwood European Minister without Portfolio.

**2 July—Three of the African unofficial members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr W. Mathu, Mr M. Gikonyo, and Mr W. W. Awari, issued a statement saying they could not accept the appointment of Mr Blundell as Minister of Agriculture on the ground that he was an elected European representative responsible to the European farming electorate. The previous Minister had been an official Government nominee.**

The statement also recorded a division between the African unofficial members, as a result of the refusal of the two members in the Government, Mr B. A. Ohanga and Mr J. Jeremiah, to accept their colleagues' advice to resign in protest against the Government's refusal to appoint a second African Minister.

**Attacks on Asians.** An Asian was slashed by Africans in Nairobi. The incident was one of a number in recent months in which Indians and other Asians had been attacked.

**4 July—Emergency Figures.** Figures for the week ended 2 July showed that fifty-seven terrorists were killed, fifty-seven surrendered, twenty-seven were captured, and 369 suspects detained.

**KOREA. 21 June—Two North Korean airmen flew in to Seoul and surrendered.**

**5 July—The senior United Nations delegate to the Military Armistice**

**Korea (continued)**

Commission, Major-General Parks, presented to the Communist delegates a document accusing the Communists of having illegally built up their armed forces in North Korea since the armistice on 27 July 1953. It said that the neutral United Nations supervisory commission was ineffective because Polish and Czechoslovak members were in collusion with the North Korean and Chinese authorities.

General Parks told the press that two North Korean Air Force officers who had deserted to the south had testified that North Korea had more than 300 combat aircraft, mainly MIG jet fighters. Factory tags attached to one MIG showed that it had been produced by a Kiev (Soviet) factory in March 1955. The U.N. Command had evidence that there were no operational jet aircraft or airfields in North Korea when the armistice was signed. General Parks said the Communists had denied the charges and had claimed that the two North Korean deserters were South Korean agents. He had demanded that the Communists should give an accurate account of all combat material and aircraft brought into North Korea since the armistice.

**LEBANON. 6 July—Government's Resignation.** It was announced that the Government had resigned and that the President had asked the Prime Minister, Sami es-Solh, to form a new Ministry.

**MALAYA. 17 June—Singapore.** The general strike which had begun on 13 June was called off by the People's Action Party, following a Government statement that the cases of the arrested leaders would be considered within fourteen days.

**23 June—Terrorists' Offer.** The Government announced that it had rejected an offer by the terrorists to negotiate a cease-fire at a conference of all interested parties. The terrorists' message was signed by Ng Heng, dated 1 May, posted in southern Siam on 7 June, and addressed to the United Planting Association of Malaya. It was believed by the Government to be genuine. It noted that, under the new constitutions for Singapore and the Federation, foreign affairs, defence, and finance would still be a British concern and foreign military bases could therefore be set up in Malaya and Asians might find themselves fighting Asians. It said time was on the side of the Communists if the struggle were to continue, and it suggested that a Communist representative should go to Kuala Lumpur if the British agreed to 'direct negotiations'.

The Government statement described the offer as a typical Communist peace offensive from a leadership conscious that it had lost and weakened in numbers and spirit. It was a last-minute attempt to spread confusion before the elections in the Federation. The Government would not be misled and rejected absolutely any negotiation. Liberal terms of surrender already existed and this surrender policy could be modified in any way that might hasten the end of terrorism.

The Government's rejection was based on the unanimous advice of the Director of Operations Committee.

**24 June—**The Royal Air Force began a seven-day operation to drop

over the jungle 20 m. leaflets telling terrorists of the Malayan Communist Party's attempt to negotiate a surrender and urging immediate surrender under existing arrangements.

**Singapore.** The Government released four of seven trade union leaders arrested under the emergency regulations on 11 June.

**27 June—World Bank Report.** The World Bank announced that copies of a report by Sir Louis Chick's World Bank Mission had been sent to the Governments of Malaya, Singapore, and the United Kingdom. The report, which was made during a visit to Malaya in 1954, assessed the economic resources of the Crown Colony and the Federated States and suggested priorities for Government action and expenditure. Its main recommendation was for capital expenditure up to \$775 m. (Malaya) in the Federated States and \$610 m. in Singapore between 1955 and 1959, and that a central bank be established for the whole of Malaya.

**28 June—Subversion.** The Federation Government announced the establishment of a new organization to combat Communist subversion consisting of a policy-making committee and a working committee. The former was to comprise the Director of Operations and Ministers of the party in power after the elections; the latter was to be headed by the Chief Secretary and composed of intelligence officers, Ministers, and education officers.

**MALTA. 6 July**—Statement by Sir Anthony Eden on Maltese proposals and decision to call round-table conference (*see Great Britain*).

**MOROCCO 17 June**—Arrest of former police inspector (*see France*).

**Shopkeepers' Strike.** The strike of shopkeepers entered its fifth week. It had begun as a protest against the expulsion of some sixty shopkeepers who had taken part in demonstrations. Most towns were affected.

**20 June**—Appointment of M. Grandval as French Resident-General (*see France*).

**21 June**—French Prime Minister on reforms and on counter-terrorist activities (*see France*).

**22 June**—It was learned that eleven arrests had been made in the drive against counter-terrorists. The arrest was also announced of the leader and principal members of a terrorist band.

**23 June**—The deputy head of the Casablanca police, Chief Superintendent Voiron, was arrested.

**27 June**—In response to a strike call by the 'Anti-terrorist Defence Organization', many European shopkeepers in Casablanca kept their shops closed in protest against the arrest of counter-terrorists. Those who opened them were visited by agitators until nearly all European shops, cafés, and cinemas had closed.

Several hundred European rioters tried to storm the offices of the Liberal newspaper, *Maroc-Presse*, whose chief proprietor, M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil, had been murdered by counter-terrorists. They were finally dispersed with hoses.

**Morocco** (*continued*)

The liberal settler's association, *Conscience Française*, sent messages to the French Government and to the Resident-General denouncing 'the incredible slackness of the authorities' in allowing 'demonstrations of solidarity with counter-terrorist killers'.

The Rabat Chamber of Commerce published a resolution sent to M. Faure, French Prime Minister, asking him to stop the issue of official statements which gave the impression that Moroccan disorders were caused by counter-terrorists.

Terrorist attacks continued. An assistant of the Grand Vizier was shot and injured.

**28 June**—The majority of European dockers and many employees in the public services failed to report for work.

About 500 persons marched on Casablanca police headquarters carrying banners demanding the release of the eleven men suspected of counter-terrorist activities. They were dispersed by the police but regrouped outside the town hall.

An engagement with a strong rebel band was reported near Lambèse. Fourteen rebels were stated to have been killed.

**29 June**—Eight new bomb outrages were reported, most of them committed during the night of 28–29 June. At least seven people were injured.

**3 July**—Statement by Marshal Juin (*see France*).

**4 July**—Muslim magistrates in Casablanca refused to sit on the bench owing to threats of death from terrorists if they continued to do so.

Six more deaths were reported as a result of terrorist incidents in Casablanca on 2 and 3 July.

The European shop strike spread to Oujda.

A fire at Fez in the leather workers market destroyed thirty shops and damaged twenty. Arson was suspected.

**6 July**—Moroccan shopkeepers in Casablanca began reopening their shops.

Instructions to new Resident-General (*see France*).

**NEPAL. 27 June**—Various political parties associated themselves in a request to King Mahendra to allow K. I. Singh to return unconditionally with honour from China where he had been given asylum since his abortive revolt in January 1952. (At the Bandung conference the Chinese had offered to hand over Singh to Nepal.)

**NETHERLANDS. 20 June**—Foreign Minister in London (*see Great Britain*).

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 28 June**—**Air Exercise.** After the ending of an eleven-nation N.A.T.O. air test over western Europe, Air Commodore Wykeham-Barnes, chief of operations in Allied Air Forces, Central Europe, said that the exercise had shown that a large-scale atomic war in Europe would be 'short and horrible'.

If the atomic attacks simulated in the exercise had been real, one or other of the opposing sides would have suffered fatal damage within two days.

**NORWAY. 24 June**—Queen Elizabeth of Britain and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived on a three-day official visit.

**PAKISTAN. 17 June—Border Incident.** Indians were reported to have fired on a Pakistan border police patrol near Thikrial village in Lahore province, killing a civilian and injuring a policeman.

**23 June—Elections to Constituent Assembly.** The results of the elections were announced as follows: *Muslim Groups*—Muslim League 25 seats, United Front 16, Awami League 12, Noon Group 3, Independent Muslim League 1, Independent 1, Others 3. *Non-Muslim Groups*—Pakistan Congress 4, Scheduled Castes Federation 3, United Progressive Parliamentary Party 2, Others 2.

**24 June**—Indo-Pakistani Indus waters agreement (*see India*).

**25 June—Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.** The report of the official investigation into the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, first Prime Minister of Pakistan, ruled out any suggestion of conspiracy.

**1 July—Turkey-Iraq Pact.** Mr Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister, confirmed in a broadcast the Government's decision to adhere to the Turkey-Iraq defence pact.

**PERSIA. 28 June**—Martial law was proclaimed in Shiraz following disturbances instigated by Muslim leaders who had alleged that the measures taken by the Government against the Bahai Sect were inadequate (*see No. 10, p. 329*). The Government said that instigators would be severely punished.

**POLAND. 23 June—Mr Nehru.** Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, arrived in Warsaw.

**26 June**—A joint statement signed by Mr Nehru and Mr Cyrankiewicz, Polish Prime Minister, reaffirmed the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

**30 June et seq.**—Negotiations for purchase of Canadian wheat (*see Canada*).

Alfred Jaroszewicz, a former deputy Minister of Food, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for anti-State activities.

**1 July—British Naval Visit.** A British cruiser arrived at Gdynia on a four-day goodwill visit which was the first British naval visit to a Communist bloc port since the end of the war.

**PORTUGAL. 29 June**—Indian protest *re* Goa (*see India*).

**4 July—Goa.** Another frontier incident in which shots were exchanged was reported from Goa.

**RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 16 June—Nyasaland. Reactions to Constitutional Changes.** The Nyasaland Association (European) criticized the statement of policy of Mr Lennox-Boyd, British Colonial

**Rhodesia and Nyasaland** (*continued*)

Secretary, (*see* No. 12, p. 383), on the ground that the changes would lead to the continuation of a purely racial approach to politics and to an uncertain economic future.

**17 June**—The African leader and federal M.P., Mr W. M. Chirwa, protested by telegram to Mr Lennox-Boyd, declaring that his decision had been influenced by interference from the Federal Government and revealed a British Government plan to surrender African rights to European minority settlers.

Mr Sattar Sacranie, president of the Nyasaland Asian Convention, described as most unrealistic Mr Lennox-Boyd's decision that the Legislative Council should have a life of four years.

**21 June—African Advancement.** Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Vice-Premier, in a speech in Salisbury, strongly reaffirmed his belief in the principle of racial partnership, declaring that though the African would have to earn his advancement, attempts to erect artificial or arbitrary barriers to his progress on the grounds of colour alone would end in disaster for the Federation.

**28 June—Development Plan.** Lord Malvern, Federal Prime Minister, tabled a revised five-year development plan costing £73 m., to end in 1959. Provision for the Kariba scheme was not included.

**30 June—Federal Budget.** The Federal Finance Minister, in his budget statement, reported that the past year had ended with a net surplus of £2.7 m. In the new budget he estimated expenditure at £41,567,000 and revenue at £38,765,000. He said the new trade agreement with South Africa entailed sacrifices which meant that £2 m. new revenue would have to be found. To meet this he proposed a number of new tariffs on diesel oil, motor vehicles, whisky, cigarettes and tobacco, and an increase from 2d. to 2½d. on the surface postage rate. He announced the decision to liberalize imports from O.E.E.C. countries to the extent of 90 per cent of the total trade with those countries.

**RUMANIA. 18 June**—French rupture of trade relations (*see France*).

**SAAR FREE TERRITORY. 24 June**—Referendum commission (*see Western European Union*).

**SOUTH AFRICA. 16 June—Senate Bill.** The Senate Bill (*see* No. 11, pp. 262-3) passed its third reading in the Senate by 24 votes to 15.

**17 June—United Party.** The United Party parliamentary caucus expelled Dr Bernard Friedman, following his opposition to the party statement which, while recording the view that coloured voters should be on the common roll, declined to commit the party unconditionally to restore the coloured franchise if returned to power.

**20 June—Senate Bill.** The Governor-General gave his assent to the Senate Bill.

**United Party Resignations.** Mr Frank Lucas, retired Transvaal Supreme Court Judge, announced his resignation from the United Party and his intention to support Dr Friedman's stand against Mr



Strauss on the question of the coloured franchise. Two members of the Johannesburg City Council also resigned from the party for the same reason.

**26 June**—Armed police raided a big outdoor 'congress of the people' at Kliptown, an African township near Johannesburg, which was attended by several thousand Africans, Asians, and some Europeans, and which had been called to adopt a 'freedom charter' demanding social, political, and economic equality. Some delegates who were stated to be without the necessary documents were arrested.

**28 June**—**Senate Bill.** About 1,000 European women from many parts of the country marched in Pretoria to the Union buildings to present a petition bearing the signatures of about 100,000 women asking for the withdrawal of the Senate Bill.

**School Subsidies.** The Department of Native Affairs announced that Government subsidies for African schools run by the churches would be gradually reduced and would cease at the end of 1957.

**4 July**—**U.K.-South African Defence Agreements** (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Strijdom, Prime Minister, said that the British agreement to transfer the Simonstown base to South Africa represented a logical continuation of South Africa's development towards independence. He pointed out that the time had passed when South Africa could adopt with justification the attitude that she had no interest in quarrels between European nations. Should war break out between the Communist countries and the Western Powers, South Africa, because of the closing of the Suez Canal, would 'immediately be in the thick of it'. She would have no choice, and therefore must seek co-operation and contact with other countries interested in Africa and the South African coastline. Agreement with Britain was the first step. The next step was to reach agreement with other countries similarly interested.

**SUDAN. 19 June**—**Ministers' Dismissal.** Sayed Bullen Alier, southern Minister of Animal Resources, and Mohammed Nur El Din, Minister of Works, were dismissed from the Government. It was understood that the Ministers, both of whom were supporters of a close union with Egypt, had been carrying on anti-Government activity.

**TUNISIA. 28 June**—A bomb exploded outside the American information centre in Tunis causing extensive damage.

Another bomb was found unexploded in the home of the American vice-consul.

**TURKEY. 30 June**—British invitation to Greece and Turkey to conference on eastern Mediterranean (*see Great Britain*).

**3 July**—The Government accepted the British invitation.

## UNITED NATIONS

**24 June**—Message from Secretary-General of Turkish National Party on Cyprus situation (*see Cyprus*).

**United Nations** (*continued*)

**26 June—Egyptian-Israeli Tension.** The Secretary-General announced that Egypt had rejected a United Nations proposal to discuss the reduction of incidents at a higher level than that represented in the Mixed Armistice Commission. He said Israel had accepted the proposal.

**5 July—Africa.** The United Nations published two documents entitled *Scope and Structure of Money Economies in Tropical Africa* and *Review of Economic Activity in Africa 1950 to 1954*.

**Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization**

**23 June—Dismissals.** It was learned that Dr Luther Evans, Director-General of Unesco, had dismissed three American members of the staff, with three months' pay in lieu of notice and normal compensations, for having refused to appear before a United States Civil Service loyalty board. The names were withheld at the request of the three persons.

**29 June—**The half-yearly general assembly of Unesco headquarters staff in Paris unanimously voted a motion calling on Dr Evans to reinstate the four American employees whose contracts were not renewed at the end of 1954 and to withdraw the notice of dismissal sent recently to three other Americans on permanent contract. The resolution referred to the ruling of the I.L.O. tribunal that their dismissal was 'without foundation'.

**General Assembly**

**20 June—Tenth Anniversary Meeting.** President Eisenhower, addressing the tenth anniversary meeting at San Francisco of the United Nations, reaffirmed the support of the United States Government in the purposes and aims of the United Nations. He declared that in the forthcoming four-Power conference at Geneva the basis of success could be simply put. It was that every individual at that meeting be loyal to the spirit of the United Nations and dedicated to the Charter's principles. The President solemnly pledged that the United States representatives would strive to be thus loyal, thus dedicated, and he went on to remind the Assembly of the Charter's principles concerning the right of every people to select its own form of Government in full freedom, the duty of nations to assist dependent territories in the development of free political institutions, and the need for free access to historical and current information. He recalled that the Charter recognized that the first responsibility of every nation was to provide for its own defence, and recognized the right to associate with other peoples to promote common security provided the sole purpose was defensive. He pledged the United States to maintain an attitude reflecting full recognition of the sovereign and equal status of other States, to help other nations to achieve constantly rising economic levels, and to work with all others 'so that peaceful and reasonable negotiations may replace the clash of the battlefield' and in time make vast armaments unnecessary. He said the United States and a majority

of all nations were united also in the hope that every Government would abstain from subversion, coercion, infiltration, or destruction of other Governments. The United States would 'leave no stone unturned to work for peace . . . 'a peace of such a new kind that all the world will think anew and act anew. It cannot be a mere stilling of the guns—it must be a glorious way of life'.

**21 June**—Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, said that whatever the immediate future the United Nations must be preserved and cherished. As it stood today it probably represented the highest common factor of agreement that was possible among the Powers. He described President Eisenhower's proposal for an international agency for the peaceful uses of atomic energy as a 'spectacular' endeavour.

**22 June**—Mr Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in an address to the Assembly, said the 'first goals to be achieved' were: the termination of war propaganda; agreement among the Great Powers to dismantle military bases on foreign territory; development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and large-scale assistance to less developed countries; agreement by the four Powers on the withdrawal of their forces from Germany, with the exception of temporary small contingents, and strict limitation of police forces on both sides of the Elbe; settlement of outstanding problems of the Far East in accordance with the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity; removal of any discrimination hampering the development of wide-scale economic co-operation and international trade; the expansion of cultural ties through a wide exchange of delegations and the development of tourism.

Mr Molotov said that progress with these tasks would create an atmosphere of trust and help to provide the necessary conditions for a general arms reduction and prohibition of atomic weapons. He then referred to the two-stage Soviet disarmament plan of 10 May (see No. 19 pp. 334-6) and declared that as this proposed levels for the armed forces of the major Powers which were in full accord with the levels suggested by the West any western objections should now be withdrawn. Russia had also met the West half way over the question of atomic weapons, and the western Powers should agree to renounce their use completely. Russia had accepted the western proposal that, pending the establishment of complete prohibition, atomic weapons might be used, in exceptional cases and by decision of the Security Council, for defence against aggression. At the same time Russia believed that all nations should assume a solemn obligation not to use nuclear weapons, and she was herself ready to assume such an obligation if the others did so. It was for the West to make the next move. The Russian plan provided for a control system involving the setting up of control posts at large ports, railway junctions, highways, and airports in all countries concerned. The international control organ would have a permanent system of inspection with unlimited access to the objects of control.

Mr Molotov said that the Peking Government should obviously take part in discussion of these matters, and he again condemned its exclusion from the United Nations. He also suggested the convening of a world

**United Nations** (*continued*)

economic conference, and urged acceptance of the Soviet plan for a European system of collective security which he contrasted with the closed military groupings formed in recent years. He attributed great importance to the Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement and described Mr Nehru's recent visit to Russia as 'a particularly noteworthy event'. Finally, he urged an early settlement of the Formosa dispute.

**23 June**—M. Pinay, French Foreign Minister, said he knew of no foreign bases in the Atlantic community, but only the common use of means to serve a common peaceful idea. France was not prepared to abandon the security ensured by the North Atlantic alliance. She saw nothing unfair in common defence alliances devised among allies and subject to unanimous decision. Such bonds between allies would not thwart a rapprochement among disunited peoples; on the contrary they opened the way to agreements at inter-regional level and might indeed offer a solution for the unification of Germany. The conception of a neutral Germany which might one day become an over-armed Germany must be ruled out, and equally the conception of a neutralized Germany, 'for a great people cannot indefinitely be subjected to a trusteeship'. The phase of uncertainty in the great movement of European integration was over. At Messina in May, Europe had set out again to progress through the next stages of its construction, and it was comforting to note that both the French and German Governments regarded co-operation as the best means of pacification and development. M. Pinay urged the United Nations to concentrate its efforts on disarmament and the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

**24 June**—Mr Dulles, United States Secretary of State, said that there was no need for the seven-point plan proposed by Mr Molotov to end the cold war. One simple method only was needed—observation of the United Nations Charter. It was in that spirit that the United States would go to Geneva and they hoped to find the spirit shared. He gave an assurance that for its part the United States would not act at Geneva as a world directorate with the right to determine the destinies of others.

After noting the signs of encouraging developments in the international situation, Mr Dulles said it must not be forgotten why these had occurred. The aggression in Korea had only been stopped, after three years of bitter fighting, by the operation of collective security, and the armistice in Indo-China had only been negotiated after several U.N. members had made clear that continuance of the fighting would require consideration of collective defence within the U.N. Charter. Austria had been sustained by the moral and material help of friendly nations before she recovered her independence. Yugoslavia had been helped militarily and economically after she broke away from 'an alien yoke'. He referred also to the support of western Germany and to the Japanese peace treaty, 'bitterly assailed by some nations', and the subsequent recovery by Japan of a place of honour. Through all these events, he declared, ran a common theme of fellowship. What had happened could be the beginning of a new era; the United States would do all in its power to make it so, but 'we are not forgetting that some of

those who now hail the new developments are precisely those who sought for years to stop them'.

Reviewing the work still to be done, Mr Dulles spoke of 'the unnatural division' of Germany and the state of 'servitude' of some eastern European nations. He denounced the Chinese Communists as the aggressors in Korea, the promoters of aggression in Indo-China, and for using force and the threat of force to support their ambitions in the Formosa area. The threat to peace and security of the apparatus of international Communism must end, he declared, and he hoped that Russia's apparent response to the western initiative on disarmament would be translated into concrete action. He promised that the United States would reject no method, however novel, that offered the faintest hope for a just and lasting peace.

**26 June**—As a compromise between Mr Molotov's desire to submit a 'peace resolution' and the wider request for a declaration reflecting all members' views, Mr van Kleffens, the president, summed up the proceedings in a declaration which had received the approval of the Great Powers. It noted that all members had reaffirmed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; proclaimed their common dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter; reaffirmed their determination to make new efforts to settle international disputes in such a manner that peace and security and justice were not endangered; and had pledged themselves equally to press forward in the search for agreement on disarmament and to direct the consequent release of their creative resources to an improvement of the lives of peoples everywhere.

**UNITED STATES. 16 June—Four-Power Conference.** Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, speaking at a dinner in New York, said that the task of the heads of Government at the forthcoming Geneva conference would be to make a broad survey of the field, to agree upon the scope of the problems to be solved, and the methods by which agreements could eventually emerge, and to plan the outline of the work for the Foreign Ministers to carry on. The four great Powers should not arrogate the authority to settle all the difficulties that beset all nations without consultation of the countries concerned, but they might well set a pattern of negotiation and establish machinery for conferences to which other nations could be invited. The survey should not be confined necessarily to Europe, but could comprise the problems of the Far East, indeed of all the world. This advance into open country must be made from the base of the great system of military and political alliances binding the free world together. They would be facing a testing time and they must resist the temptation to relax their efforts.

Dr Adenauer, in an address at Harvard University, urged the United States to take the initiative at Geneva in seeking agreement with Russia for an 'important step' towards controlled disarmament. He believed strongly that peace could not be assured by security arrangements, however well planned and however good their intentions, so long as the signatories of such treaties continued to arm against each other. He said



**United States** (*continued*)

that German unification was an 'absolute necessity' for Europe and the peace of the world, and he repeated his assurance that his Government would hold to the treaties concluded with the west.

U.S.-Guatemalan military aid agreement (*see Guatemala*).

**Freed Airmen.** An Air Force spokesman said that all four of the American airmen released by China three weeks earlier had confessed to the Chinese under pressure that they had crossed the Yalu river boundary under orders from the U.S. Government. One of them had also confessed to conducting 'germ warfare' in North Korea. The spokesman emphasized that there was no truth in any of the confessions.

**22 June—Four-Power Conference.** The Senate defeated by 77 votes to 4 a resolution submitted by Senator McCarthy demanding that the United States should refuse to attend the 'summit' conference unless Russia agreed in advance to discuss liberation of the east European satellites.

Grant to Kenya Government (*see Kenya*).

**Foreign Ministers' Meeting.** Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, Mr Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, and M. Pinay, French Foreign Minister, held an exchange of views on the forthcoming Geneva Conference.

**17 June—**The three western Foreign Ministers continued their discussions and were later joined by Dr Adenauer, Federal German Chancellor. A communiqué stated that the three Ministers had exchanged views on matters of common interest including arrangements for the forthcoming Geneva conference in preparation for their meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister at San Francisco. They had been pleased to hold discussions with Dr Adenauer on problems of particular concern to Germany and had discussed plans for consultations in Paris with other members of N.A.T.O. before the Geneva conference.

**British Honduras.** The Foreign Operations Administration announced the signing of an agreement to provide U.S. technical aid in British Honduras. About \$200,000 had been allocated for the fiscal year 1955-6.

**U.S.S.R.** It was learnt that Russia had accused three United States assistant military attachés in Moscow of improper activities and had demanded their recall.

**20 June—**Anglo-U.S. atomic agreements (*see Great Britain*).

Belgian-U.S. atomic agreement (*see Belgium*).

**Civil Defence.** Mr Peterson, civil defence administrator, told a Senate armed services sub-committee on civil defence that the national civil defence exercise held during the previous week had shown that the nation was not ready to meet a nuclear bombing attack.

**Defence.** The Senate unanimously approved President Eisenhower's \$32,000 m. defence appropriations Bill, after accepting a Democratic amendment preventing the proposed cuts of 22,000 men from the Marines.

President Eisenhower's speech to tenth anniversary meeting of U.N. Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).



**Secretary of the Army.** Mr Stevens resigned his post of Secretary of the Army for personal reasons. Mr W. M. Brucker was nominated to succeed him.

**24 June—Burma.** U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived on a three-weeks' visit.

U.S. aid to Greece for earthquake rehabilitation (*see Greece*).

Mr Dulles' speech at United Nations (*see United Nations*).

**Soviet Attack on U.S. Aircraft.** It was announced that on 22 June a United States Navy patrol aircraft had been fired on by Soviet aircraft over international waters in the Bering Straits. The aircraft had made a crash landing on St Lawrence Island in United States territory. Some of the crew had been injured. The Secretary of State had taken up the matter of the 'inexplicable and unwarranted' attack with the Soviet Foreign Minister in San Francisco who had promised an investigation.

**25 June—**Mr Molotov handed to Mr Dulles at San Francisco a Note expressing his Government's regret for the attack of 22 June on an American naval aircraft and offering to pay half the damages. The Note claimed that the aircraft was within Soviet air space but said that its exact location at the time was possibly subject to error on one side or the other.

Mr Dulles let it be known that, while he accepted the Soviet Government's regrets with satisfaction, the offer fell short of what he had requested.

**Four-Power Conference.** Mr Molotov told a press conference at San Francisco that in the Russian view a reunified Germany should not represent an extension to the whole country of either the eastern or western regimes: the nature of the regime should be settled by the people themselves through free all-German elections. He said that both parts of Germany could take part in the European collective security system proposed by Russia, and so also could the United States or Canada 'in any form they see fit if they want to do so'. Mr Molotov attached great importance to Mr Chou En-lai's proposal for direct talks with the United States on Formosa.

**27 June—**Western Powers' talks with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**28 June—Lattimore Case.** The Attorney-General announced that the Government had decided to drop its charges against Professor Owen Lattimore. He said that as a result of the Court of Appeal's dismissal of the two main counts in the perjury indictment there was no reasonable likelihood of a successful prosecution of the five counts remaining from the first indictment.

**Four-Power 'Summit' Conference.** Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, told the press that agreement had been reached on all important procedural points for the forthcoming Geneva conference. Specific questions would not be discussed or decisions of substance reached beyond defining possible areas of agreement. He thought the Russians seemed to be losing interest in German unification now that Bonn had joined the western alliance, and he said that if they were not prepared to discuss unification it would throw grave doubt on their desire to reduce

**United States** (*continued*)

tension. On the subject of European security, Mr Dulles said the West had worked out a system of multilateral arms control ensuring that while its adherents had enough arms for defence none would have enough for aggression. It would be a great advance if this system could be applied to east European countries. Mr Molotov's proposals, however, would make for the liquidation of the North Atlantic treaty and the substitution of a single system for the whole of Europe. Such a plan was completely unacceptable to the three western Powers. 'You cannot base a security system,' he said, 'on a joining of forces with those whom you do not trust.' But he thought it might be possible to work out a balance of forces, though not at Geneva. If the Russians proposed a five-Power conference the United States would adhere to its position of entering no conference dealing with substantive affairs of China in the absence of Chinese Nationalist representatives, but there were questions it would discuss directly with Peking.

**Soviet Expulsion of Priest.** The State Department announced that it had delivered a further Note protesting against the expulsion from Russia of Father Bissonette (expelled in March as a reprisal for the refusal of the United States to extend the temporary visa of Archbishop Boris of the Greek Orthodox Church who visited the United States in the spring). The Note also asked for the admission of Father Dion, his successor. It said the positions of Father Bissonette and Archbishop Boris were in no way comparable and it offered to extend to Soviet priests the same possibilities of entry and religious activity as those accorded to American clergymen in the Soviet Union under the terms of the (Litvinov) agreement of 16 November 1933.

**29 June—East European States.** President Eisenhower told his press conference that he doubted whether any formal resolution could usefully be framed in Congress in relation to the east European satellite States, though he believed there could be no real peace in the world until those States had the right freely to choose their Governments and destiny. Limits were placed on the American approach to these problems by the knowledge that they were not going to war over them and would use only peaceful means rather than 'provocative persuasion'.

**30 June—U.S.-Federal German military aid agreement** (*see Germany*)  
**Defence.** The amended Defence Appropriations Bill passed through both Houses.

**Foreign Aid Bill.** The House of Representatives approved by 273 to 128 the foreign aid Bill at a total of \$3,285.8 m. for the current fiscal year, after cutting about \$139 m. from the figures passed by the Senate. All the cuts were made in military aid.

**1 July—Burma.** The Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu, who was on a visit to the United States, expounded to the National Press Club Burma's reasons for wishing to pursue a policy unshackled by foreign alliances. He assured them, however, that Burma was determined to defend herself against any foreign invasion or the imposition of any alien way of life and looked for protection to the United Nations.

**International Co-operation Administration.** Mr Hollister was

sworn in as head of the International Co-operation Administration—the new body created to succeed the Foreign Operations Administration.

**1 July—Military Bases.** The Senate approved, with minor amendments, a Bill, already passed by the House, providing for the construction and expansion of military bases at home and abroad at a cost of \$2,357 m. Over half the cost was for air bases, including \$22 m. for a research laboratory for the development of an atomic aircraft engine.

**2 July—Burma.** At the conclusion of the visit of U Nu to Washington, a joint statement said that he had discussed with President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles, among other matters, the problem of the imprisoned American airmen in China and the disposal of American rice surpluses to the detriment of Burmese exports. The announcement pointed to a wide area of agreement and to the two countries' traditional friendship and common belief that peace should be achieved through support for the United Nations Charter.

**4 July—Battle Act.** Mr Stassen presented to Congress the sixth Battle Act report on east-west trade. In it he said that Soviet foreign trade, in spite of some alterations, remained essentially 'not an end in itself but a vehicle of an often aggressive foreign policy'. The report expected Soviet interest in promoting economic partnership with underdeveloped countries to continue, but said that the primary interest of Communist countries was to procure capital goods for their own industrialization.

**Census.** The Census Bureau estimated the United States population to be 165,250,000.

**5 July—Security.** The House approved unanimously a Bill providing for rewards of up to \$500,000 for persons detecting the smuggling of atomic weapons into the United States for use against key targets in the event of war.

**6 July—Disarmament.** President Eisenhower discussed at his press conference the difficulties of devising an efficient system of disarmament control. In a reference to Mr Khrushchev's speech at the United States Embassy in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*), he denied that any member of his Government had ever thought that Russia would come to any conference in weakness. They all recognized Russia's great military strength, he said.

**U.S.S.R. 17 June—Expulsion of U.S. diplomats (*see United States*).**

**20 June—Returned prisoners' reports of mutinies in Soviet prison camps (*see Austria*).**

**Finnish-Soviet communications agreement (*see Finland*).**

**21 June—India: Mr Nehru's Visit.** Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, announced to the press that Marshal Bulganin had accepted an invitation to visit India. The date had not yet been fixed.

Mr Nehru addressed a rally at the Dynamo Stadium. In his speech he congratulated the Soviet Government on recent measures undertaken to reduce tension, 'especially the recent disarmament proposals', and referred to the exclusion of Communist China from the United Nations as 'unjust and dangerous', but he expressed confidence that the

**U.S.S.R. (continued)**

wrong would soon be put right. He declared that countries with different social systems should co-operate on condition that they did not interfere in the other's affairs nor impose their will on the other. Democracy and socialism must respect the rights of others.

Marshal Bulganin, Prime Minister, said the Soviet Union would make every effort to reduce tension at the Geneva four-Power conference, and he expressed the hope that India would help in implementing the proposed Soviet programme for the reduction of arms and the banning of atomic weapons.

**22 June**—Mr Molotov's speech to U.N. Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

**25 June**—Mr Molotov on Germany and European security (*see United States*).

**Indian-Soviet Declaration.** Mr Nehru and Marshal Bulganin signed a joint declaration which recorded that Soviet-Indian relations rested on a firm foundation of friendship and mutual understanding and stated that their relations would continue to be guided by the five principles of: (1) mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; (2) non-aggression; (3) non-interference in each other's internal affairs *for any reasons of economic, political, or ideological character* (the words in italics had not been included in the original five principles which India agreed with China); (4) equality and mutual benefit; (5) peaceful co-existence. The declaration went on to say that wider acceptance of these principles would enlarge the area of peace and promote confidence and international co-operation. It was essential to dispel the fear felt by smaller and weaker States for the bigger Powers, and the best way of doing so was by adherence to these principles. The communiqué acclaimed the results of the Bandung conference, expressed the hope that the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese People's Republic in regard to Taiwan (Formosa) would be satisfied by peaceful means, and urged China's admission to the United Nations and also the admission of all States qualified for membership. It said that while tension in the Far East had diminished, the causes of tension still remained; and, in regard to Indo-China, it said the Geneva agreements were in danger of being obstructed, and it exhorted all Governments concerned to do their utmost to carry out the provisions.

The communiqué also urged a complete ban on the production, experimentation, and use of nuclear weapons and a substantial reduction of conventional armaments. It looked forward to the development of cultural, economic, and technical co-operation between Russia and India, and expressed the two Prime Ministers' profound faith in the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of States of different social structures.

**28 June**—U.S. protest *re* expulsion of priest (*see United States*).

Afghan-Soviet agreement on transit rights (*see Afghanistan*).

**30 June**—**Agriculture.** *Pravda* criticized the Ministry of Town and Country Planning for failure to fulfil the building programmes on State farms, particularly in Kazakhstan.

West German reply to Soviet invitation to Dr Adenauer (*see Germany*)

**4 July—Geneva Conference.** Mr Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party, in a speech at a reception at the United States Embassy, said there was no truth in the idea that Russia had been forced by weakness or western policies to seek agreement on world problems. He said: 'We want an agreement on an honest basis. . . We are not going to Geneva with broken legs, but we are going upright like soldiers to meet worthy partners, and that is the only right way.'

Marshal Bulganin, Prime Minister, Mr Kaganovich, and Mr Mikoyan were also present. It was the first time since the war that senior Soviet leaders had visited the United States Embassy.

**5 July—Soviet refusal to renew Anglo-Soviet fisheries agreement (*see Great Britain*).**

**WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION. 24 June—Saar Commission.** The international commission for supervision of the referendum was inaugurated in London at a meeting of the council of W.E.U. It consisted of representatives of Belgium, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. M. de Housse (Belgium) was elected chairman.

**4 July—**The Ministers of the seven member countries of W.E.U. met in Strasbourg. Among the matters considered was the Saar referendum. The chairman of the European Commission for the referendum commented favourably on the draft legislation prepared by the Saar Government for organizing the referendum and applying democratic liberties.

**5 July—**The first meeting of the Assembly of W.E.U. opened in Strasbourg.

**YUGOSLAVIA. 27 June—Talks with Western Powers.** A joint communiqué, issued after three days' discussions between the British, French and United States Ambassadors and the Yugoslav acting Foreign Secretary, stated that the exchanges had confirmed the wide measure of agreement in their approach to the various international questions under review. The four Governments were agreed that solutions should be sought by peaceful means and by negotiation based upon full recognition of the right of all nations to independence, equality, self-defence, and collective security in conformity with the United Nations Charter. They were firmly convinced that the existence of a 'strong and independent' Yugoslavia contributed to peace and security and that continued co-operation between them was essential. In this connection the Yugoslav economic position, including debt problems, was presented for the western Government's further consideration. The four Governments also considered that the 'fruitful co-operation' being developed in the Balkan alliance was important for peace and stability in that area.

**Invitation to Russia.** It was announced that President Tito had decided to accept the invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

**30 June—India. Visit of Mr Nehru.** Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived on a week's visit to Yugoslavia.

**Yugoslavia (continued)**

**1 July**—In public speeches in Belgrade both President Tito and Mr Nehru spoke of their two countries' belief in the policy of active co-existence.

**2 July**—Mr Nehru addressed the National Assembly. His main theme was the need for 'peaceful co-existence' as 'the only road' for the nations to follow in the atomic age.

**3 July—Balance of Payments.** It was revealed in the National Assembly that in the first five months of 1955 the value of exports had declined by 2,200 m. dinars compared with the corresponding period in 1954. The Federal executive council recommended a revision of restrictions on exports and more stringent curbs on imports except food.

**6 July—Indian-Yugoslav Statement.** President Tito and Mr Nehru signed a joint declaration which said that the policy of 'peaceful and active co-existence' pursued by their two countries had contributed significantly to greater international understanding. They were agreed that the world situation had recently improved, helped by such events as the Bandung conference, the Austrian treaty, signs of a rapprochement on disarmament, the Yugoslav-Soviet talks, and Mr Nehru's talks with Soviet leaders. There were 'strong hopes' that the Geneva four-Power conference would lead to a further improvement.



## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- July 16 Meeting of North Atlantic Council, Paris.  
 " 27 General Election, Malaya.  
 Aug. 8-20 U.N. Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,  
 Geneva.  
 Sept. 20 U.N. General Assembly, New York.  
 " 26-Oct. 14 East-West Trade Talks, Geneva.  
 " 29 Indonesian Elections for a Constituent Assembly.  
 Oct. 27 Meeting of Contracting Parties to G.A.T.T., Geneva.

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